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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The old note of victory which has so often pealed through the Shenandoah, sounds once more and in no uncertain manner. Sheridan has met his ancient enemy, whom he has "whirled" up the Valley so many times, and this time he has whirled his last whirl. The news is as unexpected as it is glorious. When loyal men least expected it, the bolt has fallen and made sad havoc. All ears were turned to Sherman, sweeping through the Carolinas like an avalanche, and to Grant, warily watching the restless foe in the defenses around the rebel capital, expecting thence to catch the glad tidings of victory. But in the mean time that wild fighting Phil. Sheridan was sweeping up the valley of the Shenandoah, to keep an eye upon Lee's demonstrations and by occupation of the important points of Staunton and Lynchburg, not alone to cut off supplies, but to check his threatened movement in that direction. During that march, it seems that the rash Early, not content with the former receptions he had met from Sheridan, had the temerity to oppose an obstacle to his progress, and the result is that both he and his force were whipped and captured. Charlotte, the capital of Albemarle county, on the Rivanna river and Central Railroad, eighty-one miles northwest of Richmond, and celebrated as the site of the University of Virginia, founded under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, was also captured, probably as the result of the engagement with Early. The last advices represent Sheridan at Staunton. His movements are beginning to assume a most important character, and must exercise a most vital influence upon the campaign around Richmond. With each fresh move upon the board Lee hears the ominous sound of "check." The "mate" is impending that wins the game.

The latest advices from Sherman's grand march show that he is at Fayetteville, N. C., to which point Porter's fleet has pushed its way up the Cape Fear River.

The President's inaugural is an exceedingly brief, terse, Saxon document; strong in its naturalness and impressive in its simplicity, directness and force. Like all his later papers, it exhibits a marked improvement upon those of an earlier date, in style and grace, without losing that originality not to say peculiarity of thought and expression which marks everything that comes from his hand. Mr. Lincoln possesses a style as purely his own and as admirable in its way, as that of Bonaparte, Franklin or Carlyle, and this address to his "fellow countrymen," which covers the whole ground of our contest without the use of a single surplus word—without a word of boast for the past, or of pretended prophecy for the future, is a favorable exhibition of his style. The leading characteristic of the address is its devout recognition of the moral and religious elements involved in the contest, in words which the people of the United States, as a Christian nation, will welcome from their Chief Magistrate and approve. It will repay being read with a care proportionate to its brevity.

Our news from Mexico, if well founded, is of a rather exciting character. Mr. Etchison, the American Consul at Matamoras, has returned to New Orleans, having closed the office of the Consulate at that point, in consequence of troubles with the Mexican authorities, arising, as he says, from the non-recognition of the Maximilian authority in Mexico by our Government. In explanation of the cause stated by Mr. Etchison for the course he has taken, the following extract of a letter from our New Orleans correspondent may throw some new light:

"I am informed that the American Consul at Matamoras is in constant difficulty and trouble with the citizens and the military. ... If allegations upon investigation prove true, the present incumbent should be relieved from duty and an able and judicious Consul be sent to so important a point."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors meet to-day. We trust that among their first acts will be an investigation of the mysterious alteration of the bill which they sent to Springfield relative to county bonds, by which the sum of $25,000 is sought to be taken from the families of soldiers and put into the pocket of the County Treasurer. It would be well to inquire also how the fraud came to be duplicated in the second bill. The people demand that the Board shall ferret out this intricate transaction and provide a remedy. How did it happen that the section authorizing the exchange of the outstanding scrip for bonds was stricken from the bill before it became a law?

JUSTICE OF THE ALMIGHTY.

The thought propounded by Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, where he says, "I tremble for my country when I think that God is just and that his justice will not sleep forever"—a thought which had undoubtedly occurred to many of his contemporaries—is brought forcibly to mind by the following reverential words in President Lincoln's inaugural:

"If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offenses that in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now so wills to remove ... Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Some two years and a half ago the same idea, so admirably condensed by the President, was discussed by the CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the following editorial:

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 19, 1862.]

JUSTICE OF THE ALMIGHTY.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILITARY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Threatened Interruption of Amicable Relations.

Our Consul Withdraws from Matamoras.

THE MAXIMILLIANS PROPOSE TO RECOGNIZE THE CONFEDERACY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Address on the Occasion.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Loss of the Civil Appropriation Bill.

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.—President Lincoln was inaugurated at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rains, the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capitol to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession moved from Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at 11 o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the capitol all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies. Two regiments of the Invalid corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery and two regiments of colored troops, formed the military escort.

The mayor and councilmen of Washington, councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen of this city, and firemen from Philadelphia, the Goodwill, Franklin and Perseverance companies, each company drawing its engine along, were also in the procession. Among the benevolent societies present, were lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal private buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces eager to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States, was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony while standing in mud almost knee deep. The inaugural was then read, after which a national salute was fired. The procession then again moved up Pennsylvania avenue, the President being conveyed in an open barouche. Seated with him was his son and Mr. Foster of the committee of arrangements. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated.

Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner, and although thousands participated in the ceremonies, not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

The procession reached the capitol about 1:45 p. m., escorting the President elect. At a subsequent period, the President and Vice President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of Congress, foreign ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceded by an address. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the eastern portico, when the President delivered his inaugural.

The following is the President's Inaugural Address:

Fellow-countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. ... With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. ...

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. ... Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. ... Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offenses that in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now so wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Loving Ceremonies Between the Rebels and Maximillians at Matamoras—Proposed Recognition of the Confederates by Max.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, via CAIRO, Saturday, March 4.

Mr. Etchison, Consul at Matamoras, arrived on the steamer Patrone as far as the river, being transferred to the Gladiator for passage to this city. Rumor attributes it to the fact of the non-recognition by the United States. The office of the Consulate at Matamoras was closed. If this is the case, all our Consuls in Mexico may expect to receive their passports.

Notice was issued last night, from the Provost Marshal's office in this city, announcing that, by direction of the Commanding General of the Department, no permits for merchandise, vessels or persons will be granted for Matamoras until further orders.

The following are extracts from two private letters received in this city yesterday:

"MATAMORAS, January 30, 1865.—Up to this time the Mexican and Confederate authorities ... [illegible]

the captain and crew managed to get her off. This is the first vessel that has been saved when driven ashore at Carysport Reef.

The weather continues exceedingly wet. A severe thunder storm passed over here last night, much to the discomfort of the guerillas.

Smith's 16th Army Corps are encamped just outside the city. ... [illegible]

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4.—Advices received here through private sources from Mexico state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The Police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the Federal cause, and one man named Valdez has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion.

The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower.

The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase.

The friends of the Juarist cause here refuse to give credence to the reported defeat of Oaxaca.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

A Threatened Canuck-Rebel Raid to Burn Oswego and Rochester.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 4.—Mayor Grant has received a dispatch from Gov. Fenton, stating that the War Department of Washington have received information from Halifax, that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting is to be held in this city this p. m. to take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Statements, Reports and Surmises.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4.—The Richmond papers assume to be ignorant of Sherman's whereabouts, but, at the same time, say that he is stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States. The force under his direction, including Gillmore's and Schofield's, is estimated at 60,000. The excitement at Charlotte, S. C., has subsided, showing that Sherman has moved in another direction. Nothing is said of the contemplated junction of Schofield, in the vicinity of Goldsboro.

Wade Hampton and his cavalry are said to be in possession of Columbia, South Carolina. The burned section extends in one direction three-quarters of a mile. No public property was destroyed. Rebel deserters that have arrived at Newbern, report Kinston and Goldsboro as being fortified by order of Lee, who says the latter place must be held at all hazards.

The Herald's correspondence says rebel deserters from Lee's army state when he made his last visit to the South, he took two divisions of Anderson's corps with him to reinforce the army confronting Sherman, and that heavy siege guns are being sent from Petersburg to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and that citizens of both Petersburg and Richmond are preparing to leave.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday says, it is stated that Bragg has succeeded in bringing Schofield to a halt on the Northeast River, ten or fifteen miles from Wilmington. It was thought that Schofield would try to effect a junction with Sherman at Fayetteville.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 1st, admits that Sherman has crossed South Carolina, which shows he has entered the Old North State.

A Fayetteville (N. C.) dispatch of the 1st says no "Yankees" have advanced in that direction.

The Richmond papers charge Governor Brown, of Georgia, with discouraging the people, encouraging deserters, and strongly suspect him of being a traitor to the rebel cause.

The rebel House of Representatives has passed another bill, to place 300,000 negroes in the army. In order to satisfy the objections of Senators, this bill does not guarantee freedom to enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of emancipation open.

The rebel pirate Chickamauga was destroyed by the rebels to prevent her falling into "Yankee" hands, in Cape Fear river.

The Richmond Whig of the 1st says, all of Northern Georgia is filled with predatory bands of tories and deserters.

It is reported that Hood will have an important command in Texas.

The panic in Richmond has extended to the surrounding country, and farmers refuse to bring in supplies.

The Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 28th has a long article on preparations for battle, and urges the people to be calm and confident. It admits that the situation is very critical, but thinks it is equally so for the Federal armies. It says: "Should Grant lose any of the three armies now converging upon Richmond, his whole plan would be broken up, and we would have a chance to fill our own armies and prepare for a new campaign."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

SENATE.

After a long debate on the civil appropriation bill, last evening, it was laid aside, and the conference report on the amendatory enrollment bill was agreed to.

The civil appropriation bill was then again taken up.

An amendment to include among the persons subject to court-martial those employed, as well as drafted or enlisted, was adopted.

The amendment as amended was agreed to, and the section stricken out.

The Senate insisted upon its action on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. COWAN moved an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, to pay Pennsylvania's claim for troops in 1863. Agreed to, by 18 to 16.

Mr. CHANDLER moved the appropriation of $84,000 to improve the navigation of Lake Michigan. Lost.

The bill was then passed at 6 o'clock a. m., when the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings of the House:

The conference report on various military subjects was agreed to—71 to 57.

The bill to dispose of coal lots on the public domain was passed.

The conference report on the bill reorganizing the Subsistence Department was agreed to.

The Senate's amendment to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Thomas was disagreed to.

The conference committee on the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill reported the question of exempting civilians from trial by court martial unsettled.

The conference committee reported up the agreement to make the duty on imported paper 3¢ ad valorem.

Without taking final action on these two reports, the House adjourned sine die.

Mr. COLFAX in taking leave of the House made a lengthy speech. He said he hoped he had discharged his duties of presiding officer impartially, and referred to the success of our armies during the few months past, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry and patriotism of our army. He called earnest attention to the claims of widows and children of soldiers upon the country and individually, and closed his speech by thanking the members for their approbation of his official conduct.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News—Important from the South and Elsewhere.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4.

Southern News.

It is thought here that the Richmond Whig's statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed, is proof that Dick Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in season to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railway communication west of Augusta since Sherman passed through.

From Nassau.

Letters from Nassau of February 16, state that the steamers Fox (since captured) and Druid returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th and 8th. The General Preston had left Nassau for Charleston, but after a few days was back again. The Colonial authorities had refused permission to the Captain of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor in port during a heavy swell at sea.

Deserters.

The Herald's Washington special says: "Apprehensions are expressed in some quarters that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel armies into the loyal States. It is surmised large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale."

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Col. Hatch, Commissioner of Exchange, has arranged to deliver at Wilmington all Yankee prisoners in North Carolina as fast as transportation can be furnished."

From Richmond.

The Examiner mentions an attempt to burn down the state tobacco warehouse in Richmond. ... [illegible]

The Examiner says on Saturday last twenty-one transports, containing six thousand troops, left Alexandria for Fortress Monroe. Their destination is supposed to be Grant's lines.

A Voice from the Tombs.

Robert Toombs, in a speech at Augusta, February 16th, says: "Bad management and bad legislation were the causes of the dangers that beset the South." He declares that they must begin at the root of the evil, and apply the true remedy. He demands the removal of the administration.

The same paper mentions the arrival of fifteen deserters from Grant's army, and says: "One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right. This was a mistake. He alleged that it was only new recruits coming in."

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, March 4.—Heavy rains, for the past three days, have caused a great rise in the river, which is out of its bank. The city is entirely surrounded by water. The lower part is completely submerged. On the railroad running South much damage has been occasioned by the washing away of bridges. The trestle bridge over Stone river, near Murfreesboro, has been swept away. Also one at Franklin. No interruption on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as yet. The river rose seven feet yesterday and last night, and it is still rising. Much damage to property in its vicinity has occurred. It is believed the flood will be the greatest ever known. Five soldiers of the ninth Indiana cavalry, were drowned yesterday in Edgfield.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 4.—Two hundred and seventy-one bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis; 498 for Cincinnati. The New Orleans Times, of the 26th ult., gives the reported expulsion of the American Consul from Matamoras ... [illegible]

Cotton at Memphis.

Permits to bring cotton into our lines issued at Memphis during the week ending February 25, cover 28,000 bales. The supplies allowed to pass beyond the lines amount to $220,000.

From Mexico.

The Times is informed that the assigned reason for Maximilian in delivering passports to our Consul at Matamoras is the non-recognition of French and Austrian authorities in Mexico by our Government. The Times' Bagdad correspondent says it is reported that Generals Carvajal and Cortinas are hovering on Matamoras, where Gen. Mejia with 4,000 Imperial troops, awaits their attack. ... [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

GLORIOUS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Rebel General Early and his Entire Force Captured by Sheridan.

SHERIDAN CAPTURES CHARLOTTESVILLE AND OCCUPIES STAUNTON.

SHERMAN'S ARMY AND PORTER'S FLEET AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Important from the Southwest.

THE REBELS ABOUT TO EVACUATE WESTERN MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE STONGLY FORTIFIED BY THE REBELS.

Inauguration Day—Its Processions, Sights and Scenes.

The Last Day in Congress—What was Done and Left Undone.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 5.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early, by Gen. Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville have been received by this Department. Gen. Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Maj. Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of Gen. Sheridan, with his headquarters at Winchester. [Signed,]

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"CITY POINT, VA., Sunday, March 5—11 a.m.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton:

"Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early's forces and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, March 5—3 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say that he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg to get there before General Sheridan.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5—4 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say that it took place on Thursday, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 5.

The Times says: "A letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult. cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains were there, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started, with about 15,000 cavalry, it is said, to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction. Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester, on the departure of Sheridan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ceremonies of Inauguration Day—Full and Detailed Description of the Affair—Scenes and Humors of the Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

Four years ago to-day, the faithful few who gathered to do honor to the people's choice for President of the United States came armed to the teeth. Then every one was suspicious of his neighbor, while assassination darted his menace at the Presidential chair. How different this from to-day's enthusiastic and confident crowds representing every loyal State in the United States assembled to witness the reinauguration of the man who four years ago, in defiance of the threats of traitors, was installed in his high office at the point of the bayonet.

As early as 9 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in front of the White House and in a short time both sides of the streets were completely jammed by those eager to see the President, but they were disappointed. He was called to the Capitol early this morning to sign a number of important bills passed by both Houses of Congress yesterday and last night, where he remained and consequently was not in the procession as was expected.

As the hour for starting the line of the procession approached, the clouds broke away auspiciously, disclosing a clear sky in the West. The procession formed on the avenue between 15th and 20th streets, and commenced to move about half-past 11 a. m. in the following order: One hundred and nineteen Metropolitan policemen; squad of the 16th New York cavalry, followed by the band of the 1st brigade; section of U. S. artillery; the 1st brigade veteran reserve corps, commanded by Col. Sill, headed by Finley's hospital band; corporation authorities of Washington and municipal government delegation; Washington Turner's Association, accompanied by a fine band of music; two companies of U. S. marines; a detachment of veteran reserves; a battalion of the 45th regiment U. S. colored troops and a number of civic associations, each with a fine band, completed the procession. Philadelphia was represented by several fire companies with their engines, and two hose companies, all numbering nearly three hundred men.

The representation from the West was very large and exceedingly creditable. ... [illegible]

Up to this morning the number of strangers arriving in this city was not so large as it was four years ago, when the excitement in regard to the inauguration of President Lincoln and the anticipation that some foul play might be attempted by secession gangs to prevent him from getting his seat caused an extraordinary rush to this city some days in advance of the inauguration. ... [illegible]

So important a day could not well pass without its due proportion of rumors, and among these was one that something was going on indicating that trouble was anticipated from some undeveloped quarter. ... [illegible]

cepting perhaps four years ago a platform was erected on the steps of the east room of the capitol of sufficient area to accommodate the President and suite, and all entrances to the building were closed to all except to those supplied with the talismanic "pass" of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. During the last three or four days the attendance of visitors at the capitol had increased wonderfully, and yesterday the throng was so immense as to obstruct all the passages and interfere not a little with the preparations for to-day's ceremonies. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate held a levee at his office in the capitol, issuing tickets of admission. These were given to Senators, members of the House, the President's suite, foreign delegations, members of the press and their respective families. Many, however, availing themselves of senatorial influence to secure passes, effected an entrance where they had no business to come, and not a few slipped in many hours previous to the ceremonies, and patiently awaited the arrival of the procession. ... [illegible]

About 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Powell, the doors of the galleries were opened to the ladies. The rush and scramble for the stairs was characteristic of the gentle sex, and from that time until the Senate adjourned, the confusion rendered proceedings inaudible. ... [illegible]

The Vice-President followed, referring to his elevation from the rank as an illustration of American privileges and proceeded at length upon the subject of the subordination of presidents and secretaries to the will of the people, at the conclusion of which the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hamlin. The Vice-President elect taking the Bible in his hand, and elevating it before the audience exclaimed: "I kiss this book before my nation of the United States. The address of Vice-President Johnson, on being sworn in, is very severely criticised on all hands. His friends allege that he must have been laboring under serious indisposition. Vice-President Johnson, after some further remarks, then took the chair and called the Senators elect to the 39th Congress, after which the body repaired to the east front of the capitol.

As the President followed by the imposing cortege that had filled the Senate Chamber stepped out from among the columns of the east portico, and in his unassuming way, came in full view of the throng, a loud and enthusiastic cheer welcomed him with many repetitions that seemed as though they would not be checked. Finally it subsided. The privileged visitors to the Senate Chamber clustered on the portico and the windows and in the marble, and the President addressed them. At the conclusion of the address the procession was formed and moved towards the Executive Mansion, President Lincoln accompanied in his carriage by his son, master Fred Lincoln and Senator Foster, of Connecticut. Next followed the carriage of Mrs. Lincoln who was accompanied by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, then the carriage of Robert Lincoln and next those of the Foreign Ministers, succeeded by the civic procession.

The day will close in an appropriate manner, with a public reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, for which the most extensive preparations have been made.

Gen. Schenck to-day, in the course of his remarks on the Enrollment bill, stated that under the present construction of the commutation law, Gen. Halleck receives nearly $21,000 more per year than Gen. Sheridan, who is constantly in the field.

Within the last six weeks, seventy-eight rebel officers, from Lieutenant Colonels down to Second Lieutenants, have deserted from the front of Petersburg, and taken the oath of allegiance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 5.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac says the rebels are strengthening their defenses on the north side of the Appomattox, and have already mounted seventeen heavy-guns on these works and are preparing to place others in position. It is evidently the design of the rebels to evacuate Petersburg as soon as the removal of stores, &c., is completed. By leaving this place Lee will be enabled to shorten his lines some five or six miles, thereby materially consolidating his forces. He does not think Richmond will be evacuated without a great battle. Desperate efforts will be made by the rebels to hold Danville for its powder mills, and Lynchburg and Gordonsville as the only gates to his supplies, which he will be obliged to draw from the country traversed by the Virginia and Tennessee, Southside and Danville railroads, in order to preserve communication with the salt works and lead mines in the mountains between Danville and Lynchburg.

Gen. Blackman, of Gen. Schofield's army, who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, states that deserters and refugees are coming into our lines at that place. It is reported that Sherman had flanked the rebels out of Florence, and that his army was far on its way to Fayetteville, N. C.

The contest for the Interior portfolio seems to have narrowed down to two candidates, Senator Harlan and Assistant Postmaster-General Randall, although an effort is being made to have some man from the Pacific Coast appointed to the position.

Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, preached an impressive sermon to-day in the Capitol. An immense throng assembled to hear him.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Sunday, March 5.

Last night the jewelry establishment of A. B. VanCott was entered by burglars, and about $25,000 worth of gold watches, rings, bracelets, &c. stolen. The outside door and two large iron safes were opened by false keys, or the locks were picked, no damage being done to either. Nearly all the valuable jewelry was taken, and the cheap goods left. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Forces and Porter's Fleet at Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Herald's Washington special says: "Authentic information, not from Richmond, has been received that Sherman's advance has reached Fayetteville, N. C. The dispatch also says that Porter's gun boats had reached that point."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Immense Influx of Deserters—How Mule Teams Come In—Shot for Attempting to Desert.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 3.—Nothing of importance is transpiring in this department. Deserters continue to come into our lines in large numbers, fifty-six having arrived to-day, nearly all bringing their guns and equipments with them, for which they are to be paid. The number of muskets received from deserters since Feb. 22d is 340, all of them in good order. In addition to the usual stories told by these men, they say that two companies from each regiment of several brigades have been detailed from the army defending Petersburg, and sent to hunt up deserters, thousands of whom are said to be scattered through the country, endeavoring to reach their homes. This is particularly the case with the North and South Carolina troops, who, their families now within our lines. These men are principally veterans of three and four years' service, and many of them are those lately exchanged. All of them being refused furloughs, and not paid for a long time, nor any prospect of getting any soon, they took French leave.

A few days ago a Sergeant was sent out in charge of a team and six men to get wood. The men were unarmed, but the Sergeant was armed with a revolver and sword. After getting outside the lines the mules apparently ran away, but the Sergeant guided them straight for our lines, and the whole party arrived safely. They received for the mules $100, which was divided equally.

The cheering among the rebels on Wednesday evening was on account of their receiving a ration of whisky, which seems to be quite a rarity in their Commissary Department. Gen. Cook, commanding a brigade in Gen. Heth's division, is said to have harangued his men on the occasion, the whole greatly stoxicated.

Anthony Raymond of Co. E, and Newman J. Engle of Co. H of the 64th N. Y. Volunteers were shot to-day for attempting to desert to the enemy. Five regiments of the First Division of the Second Corps, to which the criminals belonged, were assembled to witness the execution.

The 91st N. Y. Volunteers, a veteran regiment, arrived at the front to-day, and were assigned to the Third Division of the Fifth Corps. They number about 900 men.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent says: "Every fresh batch of rebel deserters that come within our lines reiterate the statement made by previous ones, that the rebels are preparing to evacuate both Richmond and Petersburg.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Last Day of the Session.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 5.—The Civil bill, as originally reported, contained large appropriations for the coast survey, light house establishments and other objects of a general character. This being considered an omnibus bill, the House added new features, and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at last $4,000,000 for reimbursing Missouri for the expenses of calling out and subsisting the State militia, and appropriating $800,000 or $500,000 to repay the moneys advanced by Pennsylvania in calling out her militia to assist in repelling the invasion of Gen. Lee. The Senate struck out of the bill a material amendment, inserted at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Md., namely, that no person shall be tried by court martial or military commission in any State or Territory where the Courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered and in the military or naval service, or rebel enemies charged with being spies. When the disagreeing votes of the two Houses were sent to a Conference Committee, the members compromised all their difficulties excepting the amendment of Mr. Davis, which it was proposed should be acted upon separately. Many of the members of the House, however, preferred losing the bill to surrendering the clause in question, and so the bill was lost. All the other general appropriation bills were

passed, and also the bills to establish a bureau for refugees and freedmen; to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces of copper and nickel; to prohibit the issue of fractional currency under five cents. The Bankrupt and the Illinois and Niagara Ship Canal bills were lost in the Senate, while the bill to pay extra compensation to the builders of the iron clads was also lost. Nothing was finally done with the Camden Railroad Company bill. The House bill remaining in the Senate, clogged with amendments.

The floor of the Senate Chamber was crowded to-day to its utmost by Senators, members elect, and ex-members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, army and naval officers, foreign ministers in full dress, Governors of States and Territories, all the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished personages. The President entered the Senate Chamber after the Vice President had delivered his address and while the retiring Vice President was administering to him the oath to support and defend the constitution, and also the oath of allegiance. The galleries were densely filled. Thousands of strangers came hither to-day to witness the ceremonies. To-night the Executive Mansion was thrown open for public reception, and the pressure was immense.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate several hours before its adjournment yesterday cleared the executive calendar of all the pending Presidential nominations, 600 in number, nearly all of a military character, which were confirmed. The President yesterday sent in the nomination of Jno. D. Defrees for Superintendent of Public Printing, and the Senate unanimously confirmed it. This is a deserved compliment to the uniform courtesy and ability which have marked this gentleman's management of the government letter press printing bureau.

Many persons are here from a distance, looking after their private interests and seeking influence to assist them in the procurement of high as well as low positions. They do not seem to be mindful of the fact that there are to be no wholesale removals from place. The terms of about nine-tenths of the commissioned civil officers will very soon expire. This will give the President an opportunity to renew their commissions or appoint others, as he may think proper.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress the reporters and correspondents occupying the House reporters' gallery united, without distinction of party, in a letter to Speaker Colfax, as an honored journalist, expressive of their gratification with his courtesy, dignity and ability.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Arrival of Refugees—Exchange of Prisoners—Military Changes, &c.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 5.—Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive here from various points. Two hundred arrived from Arkansas last night.

The steamer Magnolia from New Orleans 27th, has arrived. She took two hundred Federal prisoners from the mouth of Red River to New Orleans for exchange, and brought up sixty exchanged marines captured from our gunboats up Red river.

Gen. Roberts, late commander of the district of West Tennessee, has arrived here. Gen. Washburn has arrived at Memphis and assumed command of the district of West Tennessee. A hundred guns were fired yesterday at Memphis in honor of inaugural day.

Guerilla outrages of the most fiendish character continue in the vicinity of Memphis. A fight occurred at White Station, near Memphis, on the 3d, between 200 guerillas and fifty Federal pickets in a block house in which a number of guerillas were wounded.

A fire is now raging on the levee near Fourteenth street which threatens to consume the entire block.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting News Summary—Important from the South—Plans of the Rebels in the Southwest.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 5.

From Virginia.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac special of the 3d says: "On the night previous a heavy rain set in making the roads impassable. On the 2d Colonel Mulford exchanged fifteen hundred prisoners under the usual formalities. General Singleton was expected to return from Richmond yesterday."

From the South West.

The Times' New Orleans letter says the rebels are making out a new programme for operations in the South West, as is evident from rebel papers. Columbus, Miss., correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser gives some general hints as to certain very important changes to be made by General Forrest, though it gives little satisfaction as to what they are.

The Canton (Miss.) Citizen states plainly that all West Mississippi is to be evacuated by the rebel leaders; no effort is to be made to hold any of the country between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers. The line of the Central Mississippi railroad is to be given up, which of course yields Jackson. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is to be the new line, which it will be their endeavor to hold, while Brandon, about fifteen miles east of Jackson, will be the point at which they will make a stand against any Federal advance on the line of the railroad connecting at Jackson with the Central, and running east to the Mobile & Ohio. The last named road is to be their great line of communication between Dick Taylor in North Alabama and the rebel forces in the southern part of that State, while at the same time it will afford covering for Selma and Montgomery. Hood has split his old army, marching away with part of it to South Carolina, leaving Dick Taylor in command of the remainder. A small part of it was doubtless turned over to Forrest, he retaining all his original cavalry force and collecting enough more to swell his command to about 20,000. Forrest, since his assumption of the command of the department of East Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, has been making radical changes in his forces and dismounting considerable portions of his irregular cavalry. He evidently designs abandoning West Mississippi and attempting to hold only the country between the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the eastern boundary of Alabama.

Congressional.

The hasty and confused manner in which business has passed through Congress for the last two days of the session is not among the most creditable of the proceedings of Congress.

The Senate amendments to the amendatory revenue, amendatory tariff and Indian appropriation bills, were not even read to the House, being so numerous, but were all non concurred in bodily, and forthwith sent to the Conference Committee, and on whose reports and with but brief and occasionally imperfect explanations, they were adopted. Again, to the bill merely to define the pay of different veteran, twenty or thirty sections were added in relation to military affairs, including the amendatory enrollment bill and kindred objects, and on these there had to be a Committee of Conference, and rushed through without intelligent knowledge of their character. The Civic Appropriation bill owes its defeat to being loaded down with extraneous amendments and want of time to adjust differences between the two houses. The Amendatory Tariff bill imposes an additional duty of two dollars per ton on railroad iron.

The Chronicle of to-day says: "Speaking of the reception at the Executive Mansion last night, many colored persons appeared to pay their respects to the President and his lady, among whom were Fred Douglass and his wife."

The extra session of the Senate has nothing to do with legislation, but will act upon nominations for office, and will probably continue for two weeks.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—Persons holding Skate Checks at the Washington Park, are requested to present them and take away their property. The season having closed the Association no longer holds itself responsible for property left in either coat or skate room.
G. G. STREET, Secretary.

11th WARD.
DRAFT OR NO DRAFT, it has now become necessary for the citizens to decide whether the exertions to avoid THE DRAFT be continued. Let every one be present at Aurora Hall on MONDAY NIGHT.

16th WARD.
At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held in Galich's Block, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4th, the following Committee were appointed to take measures to raise the necessary funds to
FILL THE WARD QUOTA:
A. C. Coventry, Dr. C. H. Ray, ... [illegible]
The above Committee will please meet at the office of A. C. COVENTRY, Esq., over the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, South Clark street, on Monday evening, March 6th, at 7½ P. M.
ALONZO HARVEY, President.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY. One of the best in the city, situated in Greene's South Branch addition, on the south branch. ... Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn street, P. O. Box 4000.

AGENTS WANTED AT THE RATE OF $600 PER MONTH And all expenses paid. Energetic men and women wanted to sell the most popular and saleable works published. Don't fail to send for circulars. Address, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, 111 South Clark street, Chicago.

"ST. GEORGE'S."—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their new hall, No. 226 South Clark street, On MONDAY EVENING, March 6th, 1865. JAMES JOHN, Rec. Sec.

IDAHO. Emigrant's Handbook and Guide to Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Salt Lake and the Far West. All who contemplate a trip across the plains should procure a copy. It can be had at any book store or by addressing J. L. CAMPBELL, Box 2179, Chicago, Ill., inclosing 50 cents.

HINE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 88 Clark Street, (Opposite Court House.)

T. P. COLLINGBOURNE & Co. SIGN AND Window Shade Painters. P. O. Box 881, or orders left with McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, 78 RANDOLPH-ST.

TANNERY FOR SALE. A Tannery, in this city, having all the modern improvements ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

P. T. BARNUM ON HUMBUG.

Exposure of the Davenport Brothers, Spiritual Humbugs and their Victims Shown up. Mansfield, Colchester, Foster, Ferris, Dexter, Davis, Brittain, Colorado Jewett, Hatch, Hume, Conklin, Gordon, Mrs. Chamberlain, Misses Hoyt, Jordan, Jenny Lind, &c., &c. Rope-Tying Spirits, Table-Tipping, Spirit-Rapping, Blood-Red Writing on the Arm, Flying in the Dark Seances, Spiritual Music, Ballot-Tests, Reading Sealed Letters, Solid Iron Rings.

The publishers of the New York Mercury, beg to remind the public that P. T. BARNUM, ESQ., The Great Showman, ..., Autobiographer, and Proprietor of the American Museum, New York, still continues to contribute to their columns a rich and spicy chapter every week, on the Ancient and Modern Humbugs of the World.

Mr. Barnum has already written forty-three splendid articles upon this subject, full of fun and information in which he has shown up the rascalities of a host of impostors. Just at present he has got hold of the SPIRITUALISTS, and he is almost literally "skinning them alive." ... Back numbers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, containing all of Mr. Barnum's articles, may be had of all news-dealers.

TIMELY CARD!! To all suffering from Lung and Throat Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, And all diseases that lead to CONSUMPTION! DR. I. WINSLOW AYER, Proprietor of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, ... [illegible]

THE DALTON Knitting Machine Company ... [illegible] Dalton Knitting Machine Company, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

For New Orleans—From Cairo. THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT, MAMMOTH PASSENGER STEAMER, LADY GAY, JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, MASTER, Will leave CAIRO for NEW ORLEANS in a few days. ... [illegible]

CAUTION TO PIANO BUYERS.—The now everywhere acknowledged superiority of the STEINWAY ... SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati.

HIDES AND TALLOW. Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the U. S. Government Slaughter House, in Nashville, Tennessee, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1865, ... Terms Cash. ... Capt. and C. S.

New Advertisements.

NOVELTY!! GRAND OPENING!!! Proprietors and Managers........BARTLETT BROS. TIME ALTERED. DOORS OPEN AT 6 A. M. ADMISSION FREE! Children Half Price. Unprecedented Success!! NEW SCENERY, ETC., ETC. First appearance this season of the celebrated artist, Try to Suit 'Em All 'Round! Whose performances have astonished THOUSANDS. Don't Fail to See Him. ON MONDAY, MARCH 6TH, And every day until further notice, will be performed the very popular Comedy of LARGE SALES! OBSERVE THE CAST.

English	Walking Coats.
Silk Mix	Business Coats.
Scotch Cass	Business Coats.
Basket Weave	Business Coats.
Mechanics	Business Coats.
Fine Bl'k Broadcloth	Frock Coats.
Fine Bl'k Broadcloth	Dress Coats.
Fine Silk Mixed	Frock Coats.
Fine French Cass	Frock Coats.
Fine Scotch Cass	Frock Coats.

To be followed by the fashionable Tragedy BIG LEG PANTS!

Fine Black French	Doe Skin Pants.
Fine French Cass	Plaid Pants.
Light Fancy	Cassimere Pants.
Mechanics	Business Pants.
Heavy Ribbed	Doe Skin Pants.
Heavy Black	Broadcloth Pants.
Scotch Cass	Business Coats.
Farmers	Business Coats.

After which the very desirable play of SMALL PROFITS, A piece which is very seldom performed in this city, but will be brought out this season at this establishment to the entire satisfaction of every one who will favor us with a call. Between each act the proprietor will exhibit a RICH ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, The price of which will astonish all for cheapness. RICH AND ELEGANT GOODS On exhibition in the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT Of the latest importation, suitable for Garments of every description, made to order at short notice. Having secured the Exclusive sale in Chicago of Devlin & Co's. CELEBRATED READY MADE CLOTHING, We shall have at all times a full assortment. The whole to close with the wonderful performance entitled GOOD FITS, A performance which has astonished Thousands, if don't fail to call in and TRY 'EM ON, as we will try and please all. Call and see the splendid stock of Clothing now on hand, and be satisfied that This is the Place to Save Money. Wholesale purchasers will find extra inducements in our Extensive Store. Bartlett Brothers, 131 AND 133 RANDOLPH ST., Sherman House, Chicago.

GLASS

N. F. MERRILL, 71 and 73 Randolph Street, Chicago, Wholesale dealer in Kerosene LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, AND TABLE GLASSWARE. Agent for Fish's Patent Kerosene Cooking Lamps.

Smoking Meats In any quantity and best style, at a very low rate. Also, goods taken on storage by F. HOLOSON & CO., No. 789 State street.

BANKING OFFICE OF JAS. BOYD, 38 Clark street. 7-30 LOAN. We keep on hand, for IMMEDIATE delivery, the 7-30 Loan in all denominations and in larger sums which the public may have without waiting for subscriptions, and will allow Bankers and Dealers the usual commission of 3-8 per cent. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 38 CLARK STREET.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. MAGUIRE'S Compound Extract of Benne Plant ... [illegible]

7-30 U. S. NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND FOR Immediate Delivery, BY SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

EDWARD S. GOSS, BROKER, 2½ Clark Street. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission, at the Chicago Stock Exchange.

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE. We have now stabling for 150 horses, and there is at all times from 100 to 200 Ohio Mares in our stables for sale. ... J. McPHERSON & CO.

ATTENTION! PENSIONERS! Your March Pensions! I will draw March Pensions, at the Chicago Agency for Pensioners who forward correct papers to my address. ... BORDEN, P. O. Box 5307, Chicago.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.—Pension money will be drawn at the CHICAGO AND SPRINGFIELD AGENCIES Throughout the Northwestern States on and after March 4th. ... ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 61 Clark street.

New Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT For 1865. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,) 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT. ... [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 126 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. AT WHOLESALE, BY TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 44 Lake street.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. For seventeen years the superior excellence of our instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

VALUABLE OIL LAND WITH OIL SPRINGS, Three Hundred Yards from A THIRTY BARREL OIL WELL. I have for sale a lease of THIRTY ACRES OF THE BEST OIL LANDS on which there is an Oil Spring, and which is but 300 feet from a well belonging to the New Jersey Oil Company, Now Producing Thirty Barrels of Oil Daily. ... For information or purchase apply to I. WINSLOW AYER, M.D., 12 & 13 McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake Street, WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL Musical Instrument in the World for the American Home Circle. ... W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

WE SELL THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC 7-30 LOAN AT PAR. ... PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Agents for the 7-30, 47 South Clark st., Chicago.

Universal Safety Match.
Universal Safety Match.
Universal Safety Match.
Without Sulphur or Phosphorus.
Without Sulphur or Phosphorus.
Without Sulphur or Phosphorus.
Security for Life and Property.
Security for Life and Property.
Security for Life and Property.
E. F. HOLT & CO., 124 Dearborn street, General Agents for Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, of Chicago, U. S. Depository and Fiscal Agent. Capital paid in, $500,000. Offices, No. 9 Lasalle street, Metropolitan Block. Directors—Josiah Lombard, ... ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Pres't.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. Subscriptions received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. Liberal Commissions allowed Dealers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold a Regular Meeting at its rooms, On Monday Evening, March 6th, AT 7½ O'CLOCK. ... MERRILL LADD, Secretary.

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, No. 188 South Clark Street, Chicago.

RUFUS HATCH, STOCK AND GOLD BROKER, 25 Exchange Place, New York. ...

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. ... Tuesday, March 7th, 1865. ...

CLEAR LUMBER, FLOORING AND SAWED SHINGLES. ...

OFFICE OF THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO. ... [illegible]

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned ... ROSS & FOSTER ... ROSS, FOSTER & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ... [illegible]

NEW ... Genera... 23 Lake-st.

THE CLASSICS AND THE SCIENCES.

We are in receipt of numerous letters on education, mainly from gentlemen connected with collegiate institutions in various States, arguing in favor of the classic course now taught in our Colleges. Many of these communications do not coincide with the views the TRIBUNE has expressed. That none may needlessly engage in a contest in which they have really no antagonist, certainly not in ourselves, we will first state what points we do and what we do not advance.

We do not contend that a knowledge of Latin and Greek does not add finish and polish to any man's education—we do not assume that any person is the worse for a knowledge of them, provided he has not in obtaining it neglected acquisitions more important and practical—on the contrary, we believe that under these circumstances such knowledge is beneficial, and that every student who desires and has the time for education in all branches of knowledge, should include these, and especially that literary men, editors, lawyers, physicians and divines find these branches (as they do every conceivable field of knowledge) not only ornamental but useful.

This being our position, any lobes and incidental laudations of the classic course do not attack our positions. Any attempt to show that the human mind is capable of being in a degree schooled, polished and improved by the classic course is irrelevant. We do not deny that these things are useful to some; we say that to farmers, mechanics, merchants, miners, manufacturers, navigators, and other business men who constitute nineteen-twentieths of our population they are of no practical use whatever, and that to lawyers, physicians, clergymen and literary men they are of some practical use and quite ornamental. But even to these they are not primarily but subordinately useful—other branches being of far more use to them all. A lawyer is called upon almost daily to examine French and German witnesses through interpreters; he could examine them far more advantageously if he understood those languages. Logic, law, history, bookkeeping and all the sciences are not mere accomplishments, but are the very pabulum on which the professional man must sustain himself and obtain his reputation.

But we do not assail Latin and Greek, Chinese, Russian or Persian, (we regard the three latter as far more practical, being spoken in the aggregate, by about half the people on the globe), if students have the time to study them without neglecting those branches which are of infinitely more importance. But when a student has spent four of the most precious years of his life in college and comes out with a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek and ignorant of any branches of knowledge which will aid him to earn his living, we are reminded of the young lady who sold her hair to buy a lottery ticket and drew—a comb. Latin and Greek will aid no young man to earn a livelihood, except by teaching Latin and Greek to others, which is only propagating mental poverty by breeding intellectual paupers.

Mankind are made richer, wiser and better by developing the natural resources of physical wealth which God has given us, in such a manner as to increase the comforts, leisure and opportunities of the laboring man. This has been and is to be the foundation of our national and individual growth and prosperity. Latin and Greek have had nothing to do with bringing us out of the dark ages. But the art of printing has had much to do with it.

The classic course would never abolish slavery, but the steam engine has done much towards abolishing slavery, by performing more, cheaper, and more skilled labor than the South obtained from her slaves. All these discoveries, inventions, and practical processes of science and art which will increase the aggregate of wealth, the rewards of labor, and the comforts of life, promote civilization, and thereby build us up as a people in every element of material prosperity—flow from the study of the sciences and the arts.

So far from these sources of prosperity having been exhausted by the steam engine, cotton gin, telegraph, power press, patent reaper, daguerreotype and other inventions of the last half century, we have but begun to learn in what direction we are to look for our future progress.

Chemistry alone opens up an untold mine of wealth to its future students, and incalculable possibilities of benefit to mankind. Within a few days we have published letters from the "Siemens" invention showing how a practical German chemist has taught the world a means of extracting a more intense heat from water than has ever been obtained from any other kind of fuel, and has made it possible to use our soft coals of Illinois in smelting our iron and other ores, for which purpose we have heretofore been dependent on anthracite. This invention opens up an incalculable source of growth, wealth and progress to the Western States and to the whole world. Every such invention lessens the aggregate of labor necessary to support life, and increases the comforts of the workingman's home.

How much happiness has that beautiful result of chemistry, the daguerrian art, conferred upon us! By it the sunlight is our artist, and every poor man's house is a picture gallery! Yet this art is but in its infancy. We have every reason to believe it will be so developed as to give us, at prices within the reach of all, landscapes superior to those of Church or Bierstadt, in which as in the works of Nature itself the almost magnifying power will fail to discover a deficiency in outline, tint or finish.

Chemistry resolves the soot on the chimney sweep's rags, and the diamonds on the brow of the Empress Eugenie, for which the labor of France is taxed and drained, into the same substance—carbon. The one is in a crude state, the other is crystalized. The chemist who converts the one into the other, as has already been in [illegible] done by the artificial crystallization of diamond dust, will ... for himself a harvest of wealth and gratify the rich with baubles without ... the face of the poor.

We think it a great benefit that our houses can be lighted by carburetted hydrogen gas. The "Siemens" invention, already alluded to, promises to enable a whole city to be warmed by another gas from a central reservoir. Chemistry is a part of our daily life. We practice it with every breath we take, with every meal we digest, with every loaf of bread we bake, with every seed we sow, with every operation of nature which we attempt to control, and yet one of these professors gravely asks us how often we have occasion to practice chemistry!

Geology—one of the peculiar sources of whose wealth is now setting the whole country in a furor by the vast riches it is suddenly conferring at random on men who have toiled ... for years right over the treasure, but in ignorance of its existence—has but begun to open its store house. Indeed, as to all the sciences, those best acquainted with them feel that they have but picked up a few pebbles on the shore of a boundless sea—the ocean is still hidden. Now let us heed that "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

The number of our future men who will open up these hidden treasures of wealth and progress, will be in exact proportion to the number of students who in our schools will be instructed in the rudiments of the knowledge already attained in them, and inspired with the desire to explore new fields of inquiry and investigation. The study of Latin and Greek was never so prevalent as in the dark ages when Latin, in fact, was the language of the educated. But they did not lead us out of the slough of darkness. Still less will they lead our progress now. Aside from the New Testament, they are but the words of men. The sciences introduce us to the works of God. Which most demands our reverence and our study?

VERY ASTONISHING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... or chief support to its "ring" and its party. Some of the Republicans behaved reprehensibly in consorting with the Democrats and "going snacks" with them. But the majority resisted the devil and all his works, (always excepting the horse railway swindle,) and must not be held responsible for the misconduct of the "black sheep" and the Copperheads.

SORGHUM SUGAR.—Messrs. C. Cory & Sons, of Lima, Indiana, have sent us some specimens of sorghum sugar made from the Otaheitan cane, which our best judgment pronounces equal to any brown sugar we have seen. We never saw more marked and better developed crystals, entirely free from all glutinous substances, than are developed in these specimens. The Messrs. Corys are pioneers in the cultivation and manufacture of sorghum into syrup and sugar, and we regard them, in their success, as far in advance of any other parties within our knowledge. They also sent us some specimens of concentrated cider, which has attained great popularity with all who have used it, and more especially in our army hospitals.

Arrival of the Yankee Generals, Crook and Kelly—How they were Captured.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Yankee Generals, Crook and Kelly, and the Adjutant General of the former, Thayer Melvin, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the Central cars. As previously stated they were captured in Cumberland, Maryland, on Tuesday last, by Lieut. McNeill and thirty men. From one of the party engaged in this dashing and brilliant enterprise, we learn the following incidents of the capture. The party crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a late hour on the night of the event, and, capturing the only sentinel to be seen, induced him to divulge the countersign. The main body of the detachment was posted in a convenient position, and the Lieutenant commanding, with several of his men, boldly rode into the town, which was garrisoned by over 400 Union troops. The headquarters of General Crook were at one hotel, and those of Kelly at another, and their locations being duly made known by the captured sentinel, the daring partisans made their way to those of the former, arriving just in front of which the Lieutenant halted, and inquired of the sentinel if the General was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said he had important dispatches to him, and dismounting followed by his men, advanced to the sentinel, gave the countersign, and passed in. Upon entering the hotel, the squad was received by an old negro woman, who, it appears, was the "night clerk" of the establishment, and upon making known their desire to be conducted to the room of Gen. Crook, the old domestic looked at them with a kind of humorous suspicion, and remarked, "Well, you all is de strangest soldiers, I declar—you—you—you must take de light yo'selves and go fust; I'll pint de room out to you. I won't carry you dar, though, no how." It did not make any difference to our bold cavaliers which method the old woman preferred; they took the light and the lead, and in a moment or two were in front of the door, where the old woman hastily left them.

After several ineffectual responses, from within, entrance was obtained, and the visitors were ordered to enter.

"Is this Gen. Crook?" asked the Lieutenant, holding the light so as to give him full view of the general, as he drowsily looked at them from his bed.

"Yes; what do you want?" was the reply.

"I," said the Lieutenant, "am Gen. Rosser, and drawing a pistol and presenting it, added: "I have some very important business with you, Gen. Crook, and will give you precisely two minutes to get up and put on your clothes."

The bewildered General did not know how to reply, and did not dare to resist. He saw at a glance that it would be as useless as dangerous to attempt escape by raising an alarm, and he did not stop to solve the mystery of so unexpected a call. He obeyed at once, and a gentle suggestion of the propriety of keeping quiet being whispered in his ear, he passed out with his escort as mute as a mummy. On their egress, the party persuaded the sentinel on duty to follow them, by inducements similar to those submitted to the General, and making their prisoner mount behind them, rode back to the main army.

In the meantime, a second detachment rode up to the quarters of Gen. Kelly, where a similar scene occurred, and that officer was, in due time, under guard.

But the party was not content. Ascertaining the quarters of the Adjutant General, they gave him a passing call, for he was in bed with his wife, who happened, oh, pity him ye Benedicts! to be a blushing bride—and as peremptorily but as quietly as possible, under the circumstances, succeeded in "mutating" him from a blissful bridegroom into a miserable poor devil of a prisoner. This capping the climax of the night's sport, the rendezvous was regained, and, with their prisoners riding behind them, the command recrossed the river, and sped away through Hampshire.

By some means the affair was discovered soon after they left, and a whole regiment pursued them to no purpose for fifty miles.

Upon being presented to Gen. Early at his headquarters in the Valley, the prisoners were received with the homely but no doubt acceptable greeting: "Take seats, gentlemen, I presume you are tired after your ride;" and then added the here-ot brilliant victories and stunning defeats, with an intensification of that fine-tooth come peculiarity of his enunciation, "I expect some enterprising Yankee will be stealing off with me in the same way one of these days."

Whether the prisoners relished the joke or not, our informant failed to depose. They were doubtless in no humor for jokes. They are now in the Libby Prison, where, it is hoped, they will be kept until our gallant men arrested by them as "guerillas" and confined in chains and dungeons on that pretense, are released.

The Five Surviving Soldiers of the Revolution.

The following bill, introduced by the Hon. John Law, Representative from the First Congressional District of Indiana, possesses a peculiar interest. It is now a law of the land, having been signed by the President of the United States:

AN ACT to pay each of the Surviving soldiers of the Revolution, five in number, whose names are on the pension roll, three hundred dollars annually, as a gratuity, in addition to the pension now paid them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid annually, to each of the persons hereinafter named, five in number, during their natural lives, as a gratuity on the part of the Government—the five persons hereinafter named, being the sole survivors of the army of the Revolution, whose names are enrolled on the books of the Pension office; said gratuity to be paid to them by the Commissioner of Pensions, in addition to the pensions now paid them under former acts of Congress; said payment to each of the persons hereinafter named to cease on the death of such persons:

To Lemuel Cook, enlisted at Hatfield, Massachusetts, is now about ninety-eight years of age, and resides in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, three hundred dollars.

To ... Downing, enlisted in Carroll county, ... about ninety-eight years of age, and lives in ... county, New York, three hundred dollars.

To William Hutchings, enlisted at Newcastle, Maine, (then Massachusetts,) is now one hundred years old, and resides in Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine, three hundred dollars.

To Alexander Maroney, enlisted at Lake George, New York, as a drummer boy, is now about ninety-four years old, his residence is Yates, Orleans county, New York, three hundred dollars.

To James Barham, substitute for a drafted man in South Hampton county, Virginia, lives in the State of Missouri, and is in his one hundred and first year, three hundred dollars.

Guerilla Hunting in Egypt.

A correspondent of the Evansville Journal, writing from Shawneetown, Ills, says that Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Campbell, 13th Kentucky cavalry, has been making thorough work with the guerilla gangs which have been infesting Southern Illinois. At Shawneetown, one Mark Potts, a notorious guerilla, who had been captured by Colonel Campbell at Mt Vernon, Ind. was executed. Near Carmi, Ills, they hanged two more guerillas, named Stewart and Carter. They then proceeded to Elm Grove, where they captured James and Joseph Quinn, and Mart, and Lem. Wise, at the same time giving chase to one Dr. George Davidson, who, being closely pursued, abandoned his horse and took to the swamps and made his escape, the detachment capturing his horse. At this point the command divided, one going to Greyville, the other to Carmi. The detachment under command of Colonel Campbell, on arriving at Big Prairie, executed James and Joseph Quinn, and Mart. Wise; thence they pushed for Carmi, where they remained for the night. On their return to this place they gave chase to one James Neal, who, by the way, is a notorious character, running him into a canebrake, where he abandoned his horse as Davidson did. They returned to this place on Monday night, bringing with them Lem Wise, a brother of the one executed, together with several horses and mules which had been stolen by these parties. On Thursday night the detachment that went in the direction of Greyville returned. The result of their expedition was the capture of Mark Carter and Thomas Carlisle. These two were executed near Albion. The command then returned to this place on Friday night, bringing with them several horses and mules which had been stolen in Kentucky.

While the command was passing through Kentucky, en route to Shawneetown, they captured Dixon Brenning, Henry Brenning, Elisha Brenning, and David Jones. While in Kentucky, the command executed the Brennings, and kept Jones, believing that some valuable information might be obtained from him in reference to the whereabouts of the other guerillas, which proved to be true; but while en route to Carmi, Jones succeeded in making his escape, receiving a very severe wound in the leg.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—A Montreal, Canada, paper has the following extraordinary statement: "If the Provisional Government is as well served by its spies as it pretends to be, it ought to be aware that there has been in this city for some weeks a Commissioner of the Federal Government, negotiating with the leaders of the Annexation party and obtaining information as to the feeling of the people of this province in ... union with the United States, and the probable amount of hostility that would ... if this was attempted by invasion. This Commissioner professes to be authorized to pay $100,000,000 for the Canadas, with liberal commissions to those who will assist the project of annexation."

The Richmond papers charge Gov. Brown ... [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF T. E. COURTNEY

Chicago Copperheads Importing Butternuts from Egypt to Vote.

Interesting Revelations as to How Democrats Carry Elections.

We have heretofore published a telegraphic synopsis of the important testimony of T. E. Courtney, a leading "Democrat" of this city in regard to the "butternut" importation last fall. Below we insert a fuller report of the testimony furnished by our special reporter:

CHICAGO CONSPIRACY CASE.

CINCINNATI, March 1, 1865.

Mr. T. E. Courtney was sworn. He testified as follows:

EVIDENCE OF MR. COURTNEY.

My name is Thomas Edward Courtney. I reside in Chicago. I am a mason and contractor, and am a Democrat. I am acquainted with Mr. Charles Walsh, and have known him for six or seven years. Mr. Walsh has been connected with railroading and express business. I have never heard anything against his loyalty prior to his arrest, but I have known him to help get up one or two regiments for the service of the Government. He took a very active part, and was, I understood, Colonel of the regiment which Colonel Mulligan afterward commanded. There were, I understood, some arms in the city of Chicago, under the control of the Democratic party. I learned this from some Democrats. I was at the meeting on the Sunday night preceding the election. Saw Doctor Ayer, and also Mr. Charles Walsh there. Mr. Walsh did not say there were men coming to the city for the purpose of fighting and voting. I was asked to attend that meeting by Mr. Hull and Mr. Strawn, as some arrangements were to be made about the election, and the appointment of challengers. I went, and there were from thirty to forty people present, of whom I knew about a dozen. There was some talk at that meeting about their being armed. Some said they had revolvers; others said they had none. Those who had none were requested to give their names, so that they might be supplied.

I was invited by Hull to go to a meeting held at Dr. Ayer's office, after the arrest of Mr. Walsh; he said they were going to make some arrangements about the release of the prisoners, but I declined to go.

I was on a committee of the Democratic party to receive, at the Alton Depot, some bogus voters that were to be imported into Chicago to vote at the Presidential election; they were part and parcel of the tribe that came from Egypt, and I was *one of the committee appointed to escort them to their boarding houses*. At the Sunday night meeting some doubts were expressed as to the business of certain men that were reported to be coming to the city; some thought they were brought there by the Republican party, headed by John Wentworth, and I understood that some sixty, who were lodged at the Sherman House, had come for the purpose of voting for that party. *Mr. Walsh said at that meeting that the Democratic party were bringing men there to vote.* The question afterwards arose about arming, and where they could get arms, and among others, Mr. Strawn asked; and Mr. Walsh said that those who wanted arms would be furnished with them, and that the different wards would be furnished, and the question arose how they would be distributed; some suggested Mr. Geary's house, but he would not consent, and others suggested that they should be distributed at our club-room, and it was so decided; but the next meeting Mr. Hubbard, the Secretary of the club room, said he would not allow it, and they were not distributed.

There had been a great deal of talk among the leading Democrats of the city, that there was a danger of their rights being interfered with at the polls, as had been the case in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. I, myself, bought a revolver, but never had occasion to use it, and hope I never shall.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By the Judge Advocate—I do not know that I ever was a member of the Sons of Liberty, but I belonged to a secret organization called the Illini, or Order of American Knights. I have never ceased to be a member of that by any positive action, further than by absenting myself. I did not attend for six or eight months previous to the Sunday night meeting.

I do not know from whom the Janitor had received orders not to allow the distribution of the arms.

Obadiah Jackson, who was Grand Seignior, presided at the Sunday night meeting; the Secretary was also present; Remington was also there, and took an active part in the meeting. It was either he or Strawn who first spoke of the character of the men who were coming into Chicago, and my impression is that Mr. Walsh, in reply, said something about their coming there to vote, but I do not remember that he said they were to be brought there through his agency, but I am not sure he did not say it.

Remington was one of those who had traced those fifty or sixty men to the Sherman House, and, I think, some said they had been brought there by the Democratic party. I acted, among others, to receive those men. They might have come from Southern Illinois; they were what is commonly known as butternut clothing.

To my knowledge, only eight came. I knew nothing of the arrival of what is known as Clingman's band, (nor do I know anything of their arrest in Chicago by Colonel Sweet,) though I heard that other parties came to other depots. The name of the house at which the men were to stay was, I think, another was Egan. I do not know who paid the expenses of these men. A meeting of prominent Democrats was called, and a subscription was taken up, but I do not know to what purpose the funds were applied. I understood that the arms were to be distributed to known Democrats, and not to any one who asked for them. I think those men that were to come from Southern Illinois were vouched for as being *true Democrats*. I supposed I knew it was illegal to bring men there for that purpose, and I suppose I did it with my eyes wide open and knowingly. I had my own arms with me on election day, and acted as one of the vigilance committee for the Seventh Ward. I wore a McClellan badge on the left breast.

A WITNESS ARRESTED.

At the conclusion of the testimony of the last witness, as he was stepping from the stand, a Sergeant of the guard stopped him, quietly remarking, "Mr. Courtney, you are my prisoner."

Mr. Asay, noticing the action, immediately asked what it meant, and calling to the Sergeant asked him to stop.

The Judge Advocate, in a quiet tone, commanded the soldier to obey the orders he had received, when prisoner and captor left the Court.

At the conclusion of Mr. Courtney's testimony the Commission had taken a moment's informal recess, so that, as the arrest was made very quietly and totally unexpected, many of the members of the Court had not noticed the incident; consequently Mr. Asay's effort to retain the prisoner in Court had no effect until Mr. Courtney had been withdrawn from the room. After the Court had been called to order,

Mr. Asay said: "A witness in attendance upon this Court, under a subpœna of the United States Government, has been arrested in the presence of this Court, while the Court was still in session. I move that an order be entered requiring the Sergeant who took charge of him to show cause instantly why he should not be attached for contempt of this honorable Court.

The Judge Advocate calmly replied: "I found an enemy to the Government here in this room. The defense had used him, he had been discharged as a witness, when, in the discharge of my duty, I ordered his arrest. Whenever they again want to use him he shall be forthcoming. He has finished his testimony in chief, his cross-examination, his examination by the Court, and been discharged as a witness on the stand. The power of the Court over him then ceased. He is now in the custody of the Government of the United States, by orders of the Commanding General of this Department, and has gone to McLean Barracks, where he will remain till the time comes for his trial. By his own admissions on this stand he is a member of the Order that took part in carrying forward this conspiracy, and is a dangerous man. Such men we shall arrest and hold as long as we can and one of them. When witnesses for the Government were on the stand I took the same course. I had a witness who proved himself a man dangerous to the Government and a scoundrel. He had been on parole; I took his parole from him and put him in prison."

Mr. Asay commenced—"As a lawyer, I have yet to learn that there is any power in the Government of the United States or any other—"

When Major Burnett insisted that the rule should be enforced, which states, that the party making objection shall not reply after he has once argued his point.

Judge Wilson asked the Judge Advocate whether it was Mr. Green, the chief officer of the secret Order, that had been arrested and ordered back into custody, or some of his dupes?

... Advocate replied: If the gentleman will say he does not know ...

Mr. Wilson—I want everybody else to know.

Mr. Asay then pressed his motion, and the Commission retired for deliberation. On returning, the Judge Advocate announced that the Commission had overruled the motion, for the reason that they had no power in the premises.

The Judge Advocate then said: Whatever responsibility attaches in this affair rests upon my shoulders as Judge Advocate of the Department, and an officer on the staff of Gen. Hooker. What I have done has been done as his officer. I am liable to him alone for the act performed.

Mr. Asay—I suppose all gentlemen who come before this Court and acknowledge themselves members of the American Knights are to be arrested hereafter.

Judge Advocate—I have nothing to say on that question.

Judge Bartley endeavored to bring before the Commission a consideration of the right, always guaranteed in civil courts, of protection in going to or coming from court; but the Commission declined to hear him, on the ground that they had nothing to do with the witness.

Mr. Asay then asked that Patrick Burns should be sworn as a witness, before the adjournment of the Court, so that he should be in the custody of the Commission, which would prevent him from running away in case he was intimidated at the arrest of Mr. Courtney. If the lightnings were to play upon the hills, he only wished to know it to be prepared.

After the requisite oath was administered, the Court adjourned.

HARRIS G. G.

GOV. BRAMLETTE.

His Views on the Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

Gov. Bramlette sent the following communication to the Kentucky House of Representatives on Thursday last:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Ky, March 2, 1865.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

A "Preamble and Resolutions in relation to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution," which originated in the House of Representatives, and have been adopted by the General Assembly, have been laid before me for consideration. The resolutions reject the proposed amendment.

The Congress of the United States having submitted the proposed amendment *for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States*, in accordance with the forms and provisions of the Constitution of the United States, it shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Federal Constitution *when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

Rejection by the present Legislative Assembly only remits the question to the people and the succeeding Legislature. Rejection no more precludes future ratification than refusal to adopt any other measure would preclude the action of your successors.

"*When ratified* by the Legislatures of the several States," the question will be finally withdrawn, and not before. Until "*ratified*," it will remain an open question for the ratification of "the Legislatures of the several States." "*When ratified*" by the Legislature of a State, it will be final as to such State; and "*when ratified* by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," will be final as to all. Nothing but *ratification* forecloses the right of action. "*When ratified*," all power is expended. Until "*ratified*," the right is vitally retained.

Believing that slavery is irrevocably doomed to speedy extinction, that there is no one can entertain a rational hope of its possible continuance; that it has ceased to be valuable, and has become burdensome to our people, and must grow more and more so until relieved of it; that compensated labor, taking the place of the present slave labor can only restore us to advancement and prosperity; that the true order and real interests of the State would be subserved by an unconditional ratification of the proposed amendment, with a concurrent but independent ... [illegible] ... in Kentucky, to take effect and be declared when Congress shall have appropriated and secured to the State the last ... value ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

Location of Illinois Regiments and other Military Organizations at Date of Last Report.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27, 1865.

Location of Illinois Organizations at date of last report:

INFANTRY.

No. of Regt.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
7	Col. Richard Rowett	Savannah, Ga.
8	Col. Josiah A. Sheetz	Kenner, La.
9	Lt. Cl. Saml. T. Hughes	Savannah, Ga.
10	Col. John Tillson	Beaufort, S. C.
11	Col. James H. Coates	Kenner, La.
12	Lt. Cl. Henry VanSellar	Savannah, Ga.
13	[illegible]	
Vet. Bat. 14 & 15	Col. Geo. C. Rogers	Savannah, Ga.
16	Col. Rob't F. Smith	"
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Jul. C. Webber	Little Rock, Ark.
[illegible]	Col. Daniel Bradley	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Cl. J. E. Calloway	Huntsville, Ala.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Sam. Simison	Ber. Hundreds, Va.
[illegible]	Capt. Frederic Zengle	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Capt. John Scott	"
[illegible]	Lt. Col. J. J. Bloomfield	Port Royal, S. C.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Rich'd Ritter	Kenner, La.
[illegible]	Col. Loren Kent	"
[illegible]	Col. Warren Shedd	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. R. N. Pearson	"
[illegible]	Lt. Col. G. H. English	"
[illegible]	Col. C. E. Lippincott	Terre Bonne, La.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Peter Ege	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. S. P. Campbell	Pulaski, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. John C. Black	Kenner, La.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Edw'd Colyer	Huntsville, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. Thos. G. Osborn	Bef. Richmond, Va.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. H. W. Hall	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Edgar D. Swain	Decatur, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. Adolph Engelmann	Little Rock, Ark.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. W. [illegible]	Huntsville, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. John O. Duer	Pocotaligo, S. C.
[illegible]	Col. Benj. Dornblaser	Kenner, La.
[illegible]	Maj. Edward Bonham	Via Cairo, Ills.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. [illegible]	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. W. P. Moore	Paducah, Ky.
[illegible]	Col. William Hanna	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. C. W. Davis	Decatur, Ala.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. J. D. Davis	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. J. W. McClanahan	Beaufort, S. C.
[illegible]	Col. G. M. Mitchell	Little Rock, Ark.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. M. L. Haney	Whitehall, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Green B. Raum	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Fred. J. Hurlbut	"
[illegible]	Col. Wm. F. Lynch	Via Cairo, Ills.
[illegible]	Col. P. Sidney Post	Huntsville, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. Wm. B. Anderson	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Daniel Grass	Duvalls Bluff, Ark.
[illegible]	Col. James M. True	Pine Bluff, Ark.
[illegible]	Col. Jos. B. McCown	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. John Morrill	"
[illegible]	Col. Wm. S. Stewart	Clifton, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. And. K. Campbell	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Fred. A. Starring	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Jas. F. Jaquess	"
[illegible]	Lt. Col. T. J. Bryan	Pulaski, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Jno. E. Bennett	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. S. T. Busey	Kenner, La.
[illegible]	Col. Daniel P. Grier	New Orleans, La.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. M. R. Vernon	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Allen Buckner	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. E. N. Bates	Huntsville, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. And. W. Rogers	Eastport, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. Ed. S. Solomon	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Arthur A. Smith	Clarksville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Lewis H. Waters	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. C. J. Dilworth	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. David D. Irons	"
[illegible]	Col. John M. Crebs	Helena, Ark.
[illegible]	Col. F. T. Sherman	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Chs. T. Hotchkiss	"
[illegible]	Col. Owen Stuart	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Henry M. Day	New Orleans, La.
[illegible]	Col. Smith D. Atkins	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. N. C. Buswell	"
[illegible]	Col. John McNulta	E. Pascagoula, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. Lender Blanden	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. T. E. Champion	"
[illegible]	Lt. Col. V. Vifquain	Pascagoula, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. Edward Kitchell	Gravelly Sp'gs, Ala.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. A. C. Mathews	Kenner, La.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. M. Hammond	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Jno. B. Leaga	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Frank. B. Smith	"
[illegible]	Col. Geo. W. Wright	"
[illegible]	Col. Douglas Hapeman	"
[illegible]	Col. Daniel Dustin	"
[illegible]	Capt. John Shockey	Pine Bluff, Ark.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. T. J. Milholland	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Charles Turner	Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Ed. Topping	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Jas. S. Martin	"
[illegible]	Col. T. J. Henderson	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Geo. B. Hoge	Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]	Maj. Jos. M. McLane	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Jesse H. Moore	"
[illegible]	Capt. N. Goeschwind	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Risdon M. Moore	Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. John G. Fonda	Baton Rouge, La.
[illegible]	Col. Thos. J. Kinney	Eastport, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. G. W. McKeaig	Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Johnn. Rinaker	Eastport, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. Jonathan Biggs	Gravelly Sp'gs, Ala.
[illegible]	Col. John H. Howe	Vicksburg, Miss.
[illegible]	Col. Oscar F. Harmon	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Le'is W. Beal	Pine Bluff, Ark.
[illegible]	Lt. Col. Fr'k S. Curtis	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Henry Case	Savannah, Ga.
[illegible]	Col. Cyrus Hall	Alton, Ill.
[illegible]	Col. Henry H. Dean	Quincy, Ill.
[illegible]	Col. Hiram F. Sickles	Nashville, Tenn.
[illegible]	Col. Horace H. Wilsie	"
[illegible]	Col. Wm. C. Kueffner	"
[illegible]	Col. Geo. W. Keener	"
[illegible]	Col. F. B. Woodall	"
[illegible]	Col. F. D. Stephenson	"
[illegible]	Col. S. L. Bronson	"
[illegible]	Col. McLean F. Wood	"
[illegible]	Col. Gus. A. Smith	"

CAVALRY.

No. of Regt.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
1	[illegible]	
2	Col. Dan'l B. Bush	Jr. Baton Rouge, La.
3	Lt. Col. R. H. Carnahan	Nashville, Tenn.
4	Capt. Anth'y U. Search	Memphis, Tenn.
5	Col. John McConnell	"
6	Lt. Col. John Lynch	Nashville, Tenn.
7	Major J. M. Graham	"
8	Col. Wm. Gamble	Fairfax C. H., Va.
9	Lt. Col. J. W. Harper	Nashville, Tenn.
10	Col. James Stuart	Brownsville, Ark.
11	Lt. Col. Otto Funk	Memphis, Tenn.
12	Col. Hasbrouck Davis	"
13	Capt. G. Allen May	Pine Bluff, Ark.
14	Col. F. M. Davidson	Nashville, Tenn.
15	Maj. E. Carmichael	Brownsville, Ark.
16	Col. Robt. W. Smith	Nashville, Tenn.
17	Col. Jno. L. Beveridge	Ironton, Mo.

ARTILLERY—FIRST REGIMENT.

Letter of Co.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
A.	Capt. S. S. Smith	Nashville, Tenn.
B.	Capt. I. A. White	"
C.	Lt. J. H. Channel	Savannah, Ga.
D.	Capt. E. H. Cooper	Nashville, Tenn.
E.	Lt. O. W. Cram	Memphis, Tenn.
F.	Capt. J. R. Burton	Savannah, Ga.
G.	Lt. G. Dachs	Memphis, Tenn.
H.	Capt. F. DeGress	Savannah, Ga.
I.	Capt. J. C. Neely	"
K.	Cons'td with Co. B.	
L.	Capt. J. Rourke	Harper's Ferry, Va.
M.	Capt. G. Spencer	Savannah, Ga.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Letter of Co.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
A.	Capt. H. Borris	New Orleans, La.
B.	Capt. F. Chapman	Memphis Tenn.
C.	Capt. J. P. Flood	Ft. Donelson, Tenn.
D.	Capt. C. S. Cooper	"
E.	Lt. Emil Steger	New Orleans, La.
F.	Capt. W. H. Powell	Nashville, Tenn.
G.	Capt. J. W. Lowell	"
H.	Capt. H. Whitmore	Clarksville, Tenn.
I.	Capt. C. M. Barnett	Savannah, Ga.
K.	Capt. B. F. Rogers	Memphis, Tenn.
L.	Capt. W. H. Bolton	Vicksburg, Miss.
M.	Cons'd with other Cos. of this Regt.	

UNASSIGNED BATTERIES.

Name of Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
Elgin	Capt. A. M. Wood	Knoxvi'e, Tenn.
Cogswell's	Capt. W. R. Eiting	Nashville, Tenn.
Springfield Light Art'ly	Capt. T. F. Vaughn	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago Mercantile	Capt. P. H. White	New Orleans, La.
Chicago B'd of Trade	Capt. G. J. Robinson	Waterloo, Ala.
Bridge's		
Henshaw's	Lt. A. C. Putnam	London, Tenn.
Colvin's	Capt. J. H. Colvin	Knoxvi'e, Tenn.

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

The following, among other dispatches, failed to get through last night on account of the storm:

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 3.

The most important cavalry expedition of this war, so far as results are concerned, is now in successful preparation. Gen. —— on Saturday left with picked troops, mounted on fresh horses, to join our friends advancing on Richmond from the South. So complete in every respect are the details of the expedition, that its failure is next to an impossibility.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 3.

Gen. Meade, in a letter received here to-day, states that the number of deserters coming into the lines of the armies operating against Richmond and Petersburg, for the past ten days, will average about one hundred and forty per day, most of whom are veterans who have served three years and over in the rebel army.

Richmond papers of Wednesday are received. The following is an abstract of the most important contents:

"The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday states that the advance which was threatened two or three days since has been checked. If not defeated, by the superabundant rains, and for the present may may possibly be abandoned; but the public must not be surprised to hear of the commencement of a battle at any moment. The enemy has not withdrawn any portion of his forces. He has moved to his left, but holds them in readiness for an advance at the earliest practical moment. It is believed that the enemy intends a heavy flank movement some distance further down from the scene of his late operations.

"We are glad to believe that our noble army is as prepared to meet the enemy now as it has ever been, and give battle as of old, never having known, and determined never to know, defeat. There was some shelling on the lines yesterday, but not as much as usual. A large number of Yankee deserters come in at different points, claiming the privileges granted them under General Order No. 4."

A special dispatch to the Columbus *Enquirer* dated Marianna, Florida, February 11, informs that journal that Captain Dickinson had captured eighty-five prisoners, including one Colonel, three Captains and one Lieutenant; also ten wagons, stores, horses, one ambulance, &c. The enemy loss in killed five, including their Adjutant; four ... [illegible] ... Dickinson's company was hurt. We wish we had more Dickinsons along the Southern coast.

General R. J. Hill having been authorized to raise a brigade of mounted men in Alabama, will make his headquarters alternately at Rome, Ga., and Gadsden, Ala.

[illegible] offer an amnesty and pardon to all men improperly absent from their commands who may join his brigade.

In a military point of view everything is quiet in the trans-Mississippi department. The rivers are higher now than they have been for many years, but no apprehension is felt of a land incursion of Yankees.

Blockade running between Galveston and the West Indies is carried on very successfully, perhaps rivaling in this respect the ports of Wilmington and Charleston.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans, is believed by high authority in Trans-Mississippi to be intended for Galveston and not Mobile. The army of Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits, and the troops are well satisfied with the clothing, food and munitions of war—all that is required to satisfy them completely.

The message of Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, strongly urges the placing of 250,000 negroes in the army as pioneers, wagoners, &c. The message meets with universal approbation in the Louisiana Legislature.

Texas has passed a law taxing distillers of intoxicating drinks $1,000, and dealers in them, wholesale and retail, $200 per annum, in the shape of a license, and 5 per cent on their amount of sales. This is to be collected in specie, or State Treasury notes.

Houston papers say the sugar crop in Texas will not be as large as was expected. Instead of thousands of hogsheads, there will be hundreds. We are sorry to hear it.

The correspondent of the Montgomery *Appeal*, writing from Grenada, Miss., says: "Affairs on the border are in a terrible condition. The country beyond is filled with jayhawkers and robbers, composed principally of deserters, whose deeds rival the famous daredevil Dick Turpin. Such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that travel is almost completely broken up in some portions of the country. Coupled with this, there are a large number of soldiers returning to their homes on furlough, who are vowing vengeance on speculators in the northern counties, who have refused to take Confederate money for corn and other necessaries of life for their families. Unless something is speedily done by those in authority, we may look for a desperate state of affairs here during the present month."

A Tupelo letter furnishes the following items: "Gen. Forrest told a lady here a few days ago, that he would be left alone to hold the bag in this section, and it would be a pretty big bag.

"Col. Patterson, commanding a brigade in Roddy's division, has been actively engaged in breaking up stills in Alabama, along the Mississippi line. Many farmers in Northeastern Mississippi carry their grain across the line to be distilled into whisky, thus evading the law prohibiting its manufacture, while poor soldiers' families are suffering for bread and the necessaries of life.

"While Gen. Gholson was fighting a Yankee raid at Egypt and lost an arm, and was driving it back, a Major General was beastly drunk at the very time he should have been furnishing ammunition and reinforcements to Gen. Gholson. Three hundred soldiers were captured after their ammunition was exhausted. Whisky is a worse enemy to us than Yankees.

"A gun boat which for some time has been patrolling the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, a few nights since, during a storm, collided with another craft. She sprung a leak and was run on a bar to prevent her sinking. The crew then went in quest of material to repair damages. Major VanDalsen, with four men, had been closely watching the enemy, and as soon as they got off, he boarded her, and after supplying themselves with as much pick plunder on board, such as coffee, boots, blankets, sugar, &c., as they could carry, fired the boat, which was soon wrapped in flames, and with nine guns, soon sunk to the bottom. Just as this feat was performed another gun boat hove in sight and commenced shelling furiously, but the Confederates very wisely left the place."

The Columbus *Enquirer* has information which leads to the belief that the Yankees are moving in considerable force into the interior of Alabama by the way of West Florida, to co-operate in Thomas' threatened advance from the North.

A large number of Yankee troops are concentrating at or near Pensacola, and transports heavily laden with Yankee troops have passed down the Mississippi river for the last two or three weeks. It is not at all improbable that these troops were going to the Florida coast to undertake movements said to be making from Pensacola.

From a dispatch, it has been announced by the Yankee press, and the announcement has been published by the United States, that Gen. Singleton and Judge Hughes had obtained passports from Mr. Lincoln to visit Richmond. Yankee papers say the object of their mission is to convince the rebels of the hopelessness of further resistance. They arrived at Varina on Monday, but the freshet in the river preventing the running of our boats, has delayed their arrival in Richmond. These visits of Northern gentry are always covered with such a cloud of mystery by our officials, that it is impossible to learn anything positive about them, and we are generally left to conjecture as to their objects. We heard one report yesterday about Singleton Hughes' visit that, coming as it did from a trustworthy source, surprised us not a little. It is said that the object of these gentlemen's visit was purely commercial; their business being nothing more nor less than to make arrangements for buying cotton and tobacco for their government and selling to our government beef, bacon, &c. It is a queer story, and we give it as we hear it.

The *Examiner* denounces Gov. Brown's message furiously, and says "its whole tenor and effect can only be regarded as an effort on the part of the Governor of Georgia to destroy the civil and military authority of the Confederacy; to break up the authority of Confederate Government. It is a recommendation to Georgia to abandon the Confederacy—to break up the Confederate government and its army; to retire each State within itself. This is the meaning of the message. Its meaning may be daubed over with professions of loyalty, but if responded to favorably by the legislature of Georgia it will result in re-union.

The *Dispatch* says editorially: "We cannot help thinking our friends, the enemy, are a little premature in assuming the South to be at their feet. There are Southern armies of magnitude still in the field, and Richmond, the capital, is more impregnable at this hour than it has been at any period of the war. The thirty days which seems to be allowed as our utmost possible lease of life, may prove as elastic as the grace of ninety days which the sanguine temper of the Yankees accorded to us at the beginning of the war. The truth of the matter is that the South is not, by any means, so near the limits of providing military supplies for the continuance of the war as the North is to limits to financial resources. Already war has cost them a debt which no sort of success will ever compensate, and which will make that country's enterprise of subjugation, however it may terminate, the last day of its existence."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.—The civil bill as originally reported, contained large appropriations for coast surveys, light-house establishments, and other objects of a miscellaneous character. The House added a new feature and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions for reimbursing Missouri for expenses of the militia, and for Pennsylvania in calling out her militia. When the disagreeing votes of the two houses were sent to the conference committee the managers compromised all their differences excepting the amendment concerning the trial of civil prisoners by court martial, which it was proposed to be acted on separately.

Many members of the House favored losing the bill to surrendering this clause, and so by delay defeat it. All other general appropriation bills were passed.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Wabash Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*Before Judge Drummond.*—The March term of the United States District Court will commence on Monday next.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—*Before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.*—Nothing of general interest was done before the Commissioner, on Saturday.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Williams.*—The Circuit Court was in session on Saturday, during the forenoon, and disposed of those causes which were to be taken up the Supreme Court. None of the presented points of such general interest as to warrant elaboration in these columns.

Another information was filed on Saturday, by C. H. Reed, State's Attorney, on behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, at the relation of Charles H. Wa..., against the Wabash railway company.

In the Circuit Court, on Monday next, the call of the trial calendar will be ... at No. 60.

S. B. Gookins and Hon. Grant Goodrich, attorneys for the Wabash Railroad Co., say on Thursday, filed the following pleas in the cause entitled "The People of the State of Illinois, on the relation of Wm. H. Fitch, vs. Thomas Harless and Horace A. Hurlbut:"

And now at this day to-wit, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1865, in this same term, to which day the said Thomas Harless and Horace A. Hurlbut, by Grant Goodrich and S. B. Gookins, their attorneys, and having heard the said information complain that they are by color thereof grievously used and disquieted because, protesting that the said information and the matters therein contained are not sufficient in law, and that they need not, nor are they obliged by the law of the land to answer thereto. Yet, for plea in this behalf they, said defendants, say: That by a certain act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in the year of our Lord, A. D. 1865, and which became a law as hereinafter detailed, they, the said Harless and Hurlbut, together with one Charles Hitchcock, and all such other persons as should thereafter become stockholders in the company thereby incorporated, were constituted and declared to be for twenty-five years from the passage of said act a body politic and corporate in fact and in manner, and by the name of the Wabash Railway Company, and which said act was and is in the following words and figures to-wit: (Here follows the act already published in these columns) and under and by virtue of which said act they, the said Thomas Harless and Horace A. Hurlbut, together with said Charles Hitchcock were constituted the first Board of Directors of said corporation, and as such have in pursuance of said act taken upon themselves respectively the offices of Directors of said corporation, and have, as they lawfully might, claimed to have, are, and enjoy all the liberties, privileges and franchises to the said office belonging; and these defendants, being a majority of said Directors, have as they lawfully might, exercised the liberties, privileges and franchises vested in said Board of Directors by the act of incorporation aforesaid.

And these defendants further answering, say, that the said last mentioned act was duly passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its session begun on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1863, was duly enrolled and certified by the speaker of the respective houses of said General Assembly, and by the Secretary of the Senate, that being the House in which said act originated; that said act passed the Senate aforesaid on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863, and the House of Representatives on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1863, and was presented to the Governor of the State of Illinois for his action thereon, or otherwise by the Engrossing & Enrolling Clerk of the said Senate, under the direction of the Engrossing and Enrolling Committee of the Senate, at the eight and in the manner established by custom and preliminary usage in the State of Illinois in such cases, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1863; that the date of said presentation was on said 12th day of June, A. D. 1863, duly entered, by the Governor by his Private Secretary, upon the Executive Journal, which is an official record of the bills presented to and of other official acts of the Governor kept by his Private Secretary, and was also officially entered upon the back of said bill, by the Private Secretary of the Governor, on said 12th day of June, A. D, 1863; but said executive journal contained no record of any action of the Governor upon said bill up to and until and including the 24th day of June, A. D. 1863, and for a long time thereafter, if, indeed, any entry has ever been made thereon from thence hitherto, in relation thereto.

And these defendants further answering, say: That so much of the proceedings of the General Assembly as bear upon the rights of these defendants are as follows, to-wit:

[Here follows a copy of the official records of the Senate and house of Representatives, already published, including the message prorogueing the General Assembly, and the "protest" of the democratic members thereof.]

And these defendants further answering, say, that all the facts hereinbefore stated, as appearing on the journals of the respective branches of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, do then appear as hereinbefore recited, and that no other facts touching the question of adjournment *sine die* appear on the journals of the proceedings of the 8th day of June, A. D. 1863, or prior thereto at the June meeting of said General Assembly, and no other proceedings on the days subsequent to the said 8th day of June that are hereinbefore recited, appear on the journals of the proceedings of said General Assembly, except certain proceedings hereinafter set forth on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864.

These defendants further answering say that it is true, however, although it does not appear on said journals that on the said 10th day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while the House was considering the Senate bill to authorize the Treasurer to sell the coin in the State Treasury, &c., the Private Secretary of the Governor appeared at the door of the said body and being announced by the door-keeper, without addressing the chair or being recognized by him, announced that he had the proclamation of the Governor, proroguing adjourn the General Assembly. The Speaker rapped continuously with his gavel, until the Secretary was about half through, when the Secretary ... until he had concluded. The Speaker then stated to the House, the Secretary being on the floor, that the message was not received by the House because it was disrespectful in terms, and the Secretary had attempted to deliver it without addressing the presiding officer or being recognized by him, and was not delivered to the House through the Speaker as established by legislative custom. No action was taken on the matter of receiving the message, and it was not entered on or made a part of the journals; but the paper was carried by a page to the Clerk's desk while the Speaker was announcing that it was not received.

After the reading of the Governor's Proclamation, all the Republican members of both Houses left their seats and refused to return, after being summoned, thus leaving but thirteen Senators and sixty-six Representatives, less than a quorum in both houses at the time, and a quorum was not obtained thereafter.

And these defendants further say that the remaining members of the House of Representatives kept their seats on the evening of the 10th day of June, A. D. 1863, after the entry of the protest hereinbefore recited, and did not resume business until June 23d, A. D. 1863, when the journal shows the proceedings aforesaid, and that there was no quorum in either the House or Senate on the 23d or 24th days of June, A. D. 1863, nor on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864.

And further these defendants say, that many of the members, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, drew their pay for the days of the 10th and 11th of June, A. D. 1863, and subsequently thereto, and receipted therefor to the Auditor of the State. And these defendants further say, that the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives were not closed on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of June, A. D. 1863, nor until the 18th day of June, A. D. 1863.

And these defendants further answering, say, that the Senate met on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1863, pursuant to adjournment, as appears by the Senate Journal, and that Senators were present in the Senate Chamber on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1863, but no business was done in an organized form on that day, nor did Senators appear in their seats thereafter until the 23d day of June, A. D. 1863, when the proceedings were had according to the Senate Journal hereinbefore stated; that the Lieutenant Governor remained in Springfield until the 18th day of June, but refused to recognize the Senate as in session, after he had vacated the chair; that no entry of the pretended prorogation or adjournment of the General Assembly by the Governor, by his proclamation hereinbefore recited, appears on the executive journal, as these defendants state upon knowledge, up to and including the 24th day of June, A. D. 1863, and upon belief since that time.

These defendants further answering, say, that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864, less than a quorum of the members of each house of the General Assembly appeared and took their seats, and pretended to hold a session of the General Assembly by meeting in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinbefore recited; that the Lieutenant Governor took the Speaker's chair in the pretended meeting of the Senate, and A. F. Stevenson was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*; that on motion of Mr. Mack the Secretary of State was requested to lay the Senate journal before the pretended Senate, and thereupon the Secretary of State informed the meeting that he had not possession of said journals, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Ward it was resolved that the General Assembly adjourn without day at 3 p.m.; that thereupon a message was received from the pretended meeting of the House of Representatives, by its clerk that it was in session, and thereafterward the journal of the pretended meeting of the Senate proceeds as follows:

"*A Message from the Governor by Mr. Hirschbach, his Private Secretary*:"

"Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Governor to return to the Senate a bill for an act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company, together with the Governor's veto thereof, containing his objections thereto."

On motion of Mr. Lindsey, it is ordered that the said message be spread upon the record.

The said veto message is as follows:

[Here follows the message of Governor Yates already published.]

And then on motion of Mr. Mack the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

That said pretended Senate Journal further continues, that at 2 o'clock p. m. said pretended Senate was informed that the pretended House of Representatives concurred in the passage of the joint resolution for an adjournment *sine die*, whereupon said pretended Senate adjourned without day; that in the pretended House of Representatives Mr. Haines, of Lake, was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*; that a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and state that the House was in session, who reported that the Governor had no communications to make to it in session. A message was sent to the pretended Senate that the House was in session, and the pretended House thereupon adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. and at 2 o'clock p. m. the pretended House met, and a resolution was adopted for the production of the journals of the House of Representatives of the 23d General Assembly, which were produced. Certain resolutions were thereupon adopted, eulogistic of his Excellency the Governor, after which the joint resolution of the pretended Senate for an adjournment without day was reported, and taken up and concurred in. A resolution was then proposed, affirming so much of the journals of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-third General Assembly of June 10th, 1863, as preceded the reading of the Governor's prorogation proclamation, and that said proclamation be inserted in the journal, and a substitute was therefore offered that the proclamation be inserted simply, but the yeas and nays being demanded, both of said resolutions were withdrawn. Resolutions for the payment of the officers were introduced and passed, and a resolution of thanks to the Speaker *pro tem.* proposed, but the yeas and nays being demanded the Speaker *pro tempore* decided that the hour of 3 o'clock had arrived, and that the House stood adjourned without day.

And these defendants further say that the foregoing is a correct condensed statement of all the proceedings, as entered on the pretended journals of the meeting of the 23d General Assembly, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864; and they claim and insist that there was no quorum in either house, and that on said 31st day of December, A. D. 1864, and no legal session thereof; that said General Assembly adjourned without day on or about the 12th day of June, A. D. 1863, and were not convened by proclamation of the Governor, and could not and did not meet after that day in any manner provided by the Constitution of this State or otherwise.

These defendants further say that the General Assembly met in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of this State on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1865, to-wit: the 2d day of January of that year, and that that was the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly, after the expiration of ten days from the date of the presentation of the said bill for an Act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company to the Governor, but the Governor did not return the same to said General Assembly on said 2d day of January, A. D. 1865, or any day thereafter.

These defendants averring, say, that the said act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company, was duly passed by the said General Assembly, and duly certified, enrolled and presented to the Governor; that said act was not returned by the Governor to said General Assembly to the house in which it originated, with his objections, if objections there had been, while in session, and that the Governor returned said bill on the first day of meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of the ten days succeeding the presentation of said bill to him, and that therefore said bill has become and is the law of the land.

And these defendants further say, that afterwards, and before exercising the liberties, privileges and franchises aforesaid, the corporators named in said act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company, accepted the same, and opened books for the subscription of the capital stock, which has been subscribed, and the Company has fully organized by the election of Thomas Harless President, Charles H. Ham as Secretary, and Benjamin F. Gallup as Treasurer.

That by the force of the said act of the said legislature, and the provisions thereof they, the said Thomas Harless, Horace A. Hurlbut and Charles Hitchcock, still continue to be and are a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, and are entitled to do all lawful acts, and to enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities allowed to them, or conferred on them by the said act, or by the law of the land, by virtue whereof, these defendants being a majority of the Directors of said corporation for all the time in the said information in that behalf mentioned, have used and still do use the liberties, privileges and franchises of being and acting as a majority of the corporators and directors of a corporation under the name of Wabash Railway Company, and as such have issued stock in such corporation, and transferred the same, and made and collected assessments thereon, and made preparations to commence laying a track for a Horse Railway on Michigan Avenue in said city of Chicago, (to-wit, such part thereof as is specially named in said act and no other) and have used and exercised, and still continue so to do, the powers of a legal corporation, and as that behalf have claimed and do claim the right to lay down a horse railway track on Michigan Avenue, Wabash Avenue and other streets, (specifically named in said act) of the said city of Chicago, and of operating thereon a horse railway for the carriage of passengers for hire, and other such things as are usually performed by incorporated Horse Railway Companies, and which they only have the right to do.

And they, the said defendants, have claimed and yet do claim, as a majority of the corporators and directors of said Wabash Railway Company, to have, use and enjoy all the liberties, privileges, and franchises to them, the said Wabash Railway Company, belonging by virtue of the aforesaid act of the said Legislature as it was and is lawful for them to do. Without this that they these said defendants as aforesaid of said corporators and directors, the said liberties, privileges and franchises, have usurped and claimed or still do usurp and claim upon the said people of this State, to their great damage and prejudice, etc., as by the said information is above supposed.

All which said several matters and things, they the said Thomas Harless and Horace A. Hurlbut are ready to verify as the Court shall award, therefore they pray judgment, and that the aforesaid liberties, privileges and transactions, in form aforesaid claimed by them, may for the future be allowed to them, and that they may be dismissed and discharged by the Court hereof and from the premises aforesaid.

S. B. GOOKINS AND GRANT GOODRICH,
Defendants' Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court was not in session on Saturday. The March term of this Court will commence on Monday.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This Court will commence its March term on Monday morning. The criminal docket is unusually heavy.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Judge Bradwell.*—The County Court will not be in session during the coming week, the Board of Supervisors being in session and occupying the court room.

United States Christian Commission.

The Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations since the last published acknowledgment:

[illegible]

[illegible]

... Treasurer, P. O. Box 6118. All other letters to B. F. Jacobs, Secretary; and stores, plainly marked, to the Christian Commission, No. 109 Clark street.

The following stores have been received since January 3, 1865: From Poplar Grove, 2 boxes; Sparta, Wis., 1 box, 2 firkins of pickles; Lisbon, 1 box; Harvard, 1 box; Brodhead, Wis., 1 barrel pickles; Jefferson, 1 package clothing; Amboy, 1 box; L. P. Moulton, 4 vols. *Harper's Magazine* ... [illegible] ... Chatfield, Minn., 1 box; Crystal Lake, 1 box.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4.

Business was entirely suspended to-day. The Banks, Board of Trade and Stock Exchange were closed, and consequently we have no financial or commercial news.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government securities now open to subscription, and at the present price of 5-20s and other U. S. Bonds pay the highest rate of interest to the investor. All Five Per Cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with accrued interest to date of deposit, will be received in payment for subscriptions when assessed according to date and accompanied by list. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

MONEY MARKET.

Exports of Gold Stopped—Receipts of Cotton—Government and other Stocks.

[From the N. Y. Independent, March 2.]

The export of gold is stopped by a large increase in the amount of our exports, especially of cotton. Cotton is coming to the rescue of the money market, supplying exchange in so great abundance that the rates of foreign exchange are much below specie shipping point, that is the rate at which gold can be shipped at a profit. The actual par value of gold between London and New York is 109½ per cent. for sterling bills drawn here, on a gold basis, and at present even the best bankers' sixty-days sterling bills are selling at 107½@108 per cent, payable in gold; and good commercial bills sell at 106½@107. While this condition of the exchange market exists gold will not be shipped, and must accumulate here, to the knocking down of the premium. To add to this downward movement, comes the news of the taking of Columbia and Wilmington by our troops, and the evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. The advance of our armies in the cotton regions will secure greater supplies of cotton, which is not only coming in very large quantities from Savannah, but also from New Orleans and Memphis in the Southwest. Provided always no addition to our currency is made, we look for a very serious decline in the premium on gold, in a very short period. Our receipts from California are on the increase, and the forthcoming payment in gold of interest to the public debt will put on the market still greater supplies.

With the overturn in the gold market effected by cotton comes that of the dry goods market, in which a permanent revolution in prices is taking place. By a serious lowering of the cost of production, goods can be made for less, and consequently will be sold for less. The pinching economy rendered necessary by high prices we hope will thus be relieved, for it is beginning to reduce very seriously the amount of consumption. Consumers are obliged to re-darn their old stockings and re-mend and re-dye their old clothes. This is the only way to overcome the difficulties experienced by the multitude who return incomes below $10,000 a year; for what is $5,000 a year with gold at 200? Only equal to $2,500 with gold at par.

Loanable funds are in excess of the demand. Rapid accumulation of capital is going on, and great fluidity in using it. The money rates are from 5 to 7 per cent—mostly six—to regular houses in good standing; and commercial high-grade notes are discounted 7 to 8 per cent.

To help the gold market in the process of reducing the premium—that is, raising the value of the currency—comes the fact of a great demand for U. S. 5-20 year 6 per cent gold bonds from Europe. A million or two has been remitted to Europe, and capitalists, who sell them, buy the 7-30 Treasury notes.

Government stocks are therefore quite animated and relieve the market from the deadness in other stocks.

Railroad and fancy stocks, with the single exception of Cumberland coal stock, are dull and heavy. The stocks of government, which are increasing, and the increase of petroleum companies attracting the cheapest, draw away all the capital and some old from the old stocks of the regular board. The new capital continually creating is mostly being put either into governments or petroleum. Governments form the great saving fund of the nation, and we will do so for many years, like the Consols of Great Britain. All the needs of the war can be thus raised, and the greenback currency can be paid off by being funded in stocks which can be easily held by an industrious community putting its savings in Government Stocks, the interest of which, payable in gold, can be relied on for certain payment. It is the clause making both interest and principal of the 5-20 year bonds, payable in gold, that making the 7-30 Treasury notes convertible at the end of three years, from the 15th of August last, that makes these securities so desirable. They are based on gold—gold in prospective, but certain. The 5 per cent Treasury notes, payable principal and interest only in currency, are not so desirable, and are used as a legal-tender currency, regardless of the interest.

The brokers of the stock boards are sadly put to it. There is no outside speculation. They spread their nets carefully bartering the market so as to produce now and then a slight rise, and then letting it fall again; but they catch no outside fish. And as spiders, when they can get no flies to feed on, are known to prey and feed on one another—the stronger and more cunning on the weaker and less cunning—so do the strong in combination for stock speculation succeed in netting only some of their confreres of the street. Stocks go down, and up with gold. It is a fact, however, that when gold was at 180 stocks were higher than now; that was at a period when the impetus of the expanding currency was first being felt, and everybody began to speculate in stocks, and there were few issues of Government stocks, since multiplied, and must necessarily multiply, and no petroleum. There are more and better stocks offering now than then, and the law of competition is operating against the older stocks of the board.

The country State Bank circulation is rapidly decreasing, but is being more than supplied by the increase in the National currency, going everywhere. To sum up all, capital will increase; gold will fall, and prices will ultimately give way. Another year is likely to produce a great revulsion in prices.

Incomes of New York City.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* gives the following interesting facts touching the annual production of that city:

Number of persons who return taxable incomes	19,380
No. taxed on $500,000 and upward	11
No. taxed upon $100,000 and upward	[illegible]
No. taxed upon $50,000 and upward	332
No. taxed upon $10,000 and upward	1,588
No. taxed upon $5,000 and upw'd about	3,150
No. taxed upon $1,000 and upw'd about	9,880
Av'rge income each of 19,380 persons	$4,400
Average war tax upon each income	$220
Aggregate amount of war tax	$4,252,000
Aggregate amount of income	$87,100,000

These are the ... wealthy men who return no income. Many of them are holders of property valued at half a million to a million dollars each. One of these individuals, a noted politician, furnishes regularly his statement of gains and exemptions, and in 1863 he figured the government in his debt $3,000 and proposed that the assessor should pay him that sum. Last year his receipts, according to his own return, were five hundred dollars more than in the year preceding, and his gains, therefore, two thousand five hundred dollars less than nothing. At the same time he paid taxes on plate, and on three or four carriages.

The Wheat Prospect for 1865.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "So far all is favorable. The extensive and long continued snows of the winter have well protected the wheat, and it seems to be coming out in the finest condition. It will be frozen out somewhat in the lower latitudes, but in the States north of the 40th parallel we think the crop will be heavy. Indeed, south of that line the chances are in favor of double the yield of last season. We have seen nothing as yet in the papers on this subject, but there is no doubt that if March shall not be too severe, there will be a good yield everywhere.

Detroit Market.—March 1.

Wheat—market nominal. No. 1 white offered at $2.00; No. 1 red at $1.90, without buyers. Corn—Improving; sales of 3 cars on track at $1.05, and 5 cars bagged at $1.08. Oats—in demand; sales are at 75c on track and 76c in bags.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 4, 1865.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, 1865.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the week ending today:

[illegible]

The rates of freight for Live Stock East, were fixed on the 18th Dec., 1864, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT OF LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $3 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, 1865.

During the early part of the week the receipts were limited and mostly composed of coarse stock, and with little demand for that grade the market ruled dull, and there was a slight decline on the closing prices of last week.

During the latter part of the week the receipts have been quite heavy, with a large proportion of good stock, and the market has been quite active.

The decline of the first part of the week has been fully recovered, and in anything there has been a slight advance from the closing quotations of last week, but the improvement has been chiefly in the better of the market and more ready sale of good ...

There has been during the week a very light demand for extra shipping beeves, as New York shippers are afraid to risk sending any east until after Lent, there being at present no margin to operate, and the prospects are that there will be dull markets for some weeks to come. The New York Central is now operating so that shipments can be made without detention.

Government contractors have been buying largely during the week, chiefly for the Baltimore delivery. There are to be some new contracts let in a few days, and large numbers have been bought up in anticipation. The purchases have been mostly of good to prime beeves with some of inferior grades for supplying the ... principally to all prime contracts, and for city consumption.

TO-DAY.—There has been almost an entire absence of buyers and the market has ruled dull. There are but few cattle left over however, and with an anticipated fresh demand for next week the market closes firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following are the closing prices:

[illegible]

The sales at the different yards to-day were:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Attenbury sold Uhler & Co. 32 head good steers averaging 1,050 lbs at $6.25.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Kelley 19 head swallowage averaging 985 lbs at $5.75, and Ward 13 head prime steers averaging 1,180 lbs at $7.00.

Tilley sold Scherer ... 17 head extra steers averaging 1,182 lbs at $8.00.

George Adams sold Kelly 11 head cows and light steers averaging 792 lbs at $4.50.

MICH. SOUTHERN YARDS.

Strayhorn & Co. sold Hyman & Riebe 19 head fair steers averaging 1,129 lbs at $5.25.

Rader sold Webb & Phillips 33 head prime steers averaging 1,287 lbs at $8.00.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

J. Adams sold Geer 11 head light steers averaging 963 lbs at $4.75.

Searles sold Orr 11 head common steers averaging 1,056 lbs at $7.00.

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Brown sold Phillips 49 head prime steers, averaging 1,173 lbs at $8.75, and Alexander 27 extra steers, from Hancock county, averaging 1,388 lbs at $9.75.

Sogers sold Nelson 20 head stock steers, averaging 768 lbs, at $5.15, and Givens 78 head same, averaging 897 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS.

The receipts during the week have been quite large, and with a brisk demand the market has been quite active and firm, and an advance of fully 50c per 100 lbs has been gained from the closing quotations of last week, especially on smooth hogs of medium weights.

The shipments are made mainly over the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road, the bulk going to Philadelphia and Baltimore, although a large number have found their way to New York.

TO-DAY the market is very quiet, there being but few in the yards. Quotations are firm, however.

The following are the closing quotations this evening as compared with those of a week ago:

	This week.	Last week.
Extra quality	$12.50@13.00	[illegible]
Prime to choice	11.50@12.00	[illegible]
Medium to prime	11.00@11.50	10.50@11.00
Light and Common	10.00@10.50	9.50@10.00

The sales at the different yards to-day were:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FT. WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Allerton 51 prime Hogs averaging 257 lbs, at $11.62½, and Ziegler 100, averaging 262 lbs, at $11.50.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Gridley & Co. sold Webb 38 head fair Hogs, averaging 217 lbs, at $11.00.

SHERMAN YARDS.

Searles sold Orr 26 head common Hogs, averaging 191 lbs, at $10.00.

COTTAGE GROVE YARD.

Thompson sold Allerton 150 head prime Hogs, averaging 248 lbs, at $11.40.

SHEEP—The receipts during the week have been fair with a limited demand both for shipment and for city consumption. Quotations range from 8 to 9c for good to prime.

Miscellaneous.

FOR A STUBBORN COUGH, use DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

For Bronchitis, try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma? Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

For Pleurisy, take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and cover up warmly in bed; the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption? Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not try it? Sold everywhere.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For *Dyspepsia*, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either Jayne's Alterative or Tonic Vermifuge, according to directions.

For *Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Bilious Affections*, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, ... H. B. BURNHAM & ... VAN SCHAACK and SMITH & DWYER.

FOUR CHOICE FARMS

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

In Lake County, Indiana.

GREAT STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

One Farm containing 1312 acres, on the Kankakee. This is the best stock and grain farm in the county—over $3000 worth of buildings, over 400 acres improved, the whole partially fenced and seeded to tame grass, with abundance of natural and tame hay, good opportunities for putting up an unlimited quantity of hay, 125 acres of timber in the middle of the farm, affording an admirable protection to stock from prairie winds and storms.

One Farm of 280 acres, 8¼ miles from Crown Point. 180 acres under fence. Good house and barn.

One Farm of 320 acres, two miles from Crown Point. Comfortable house and stables. 300 acres under fence. 1000 bearing fruit trees.

One Farm of 160 acres, 1½ miles from Crown Point. Good comfortable one and a half story house, good horse barn, and other improvements. The whole under fence.

These Farms are all beautifully situated on main roads, and convenient to railroad facilities. Crown Point is the County seat of Lake County, Ind., about thirty miles from Chicago on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, and is on a direct line of ... connecting Cincinnati with Chicago ... the whole Mississippi Valley to produce a healthier location, or one of greater natural beauty, surrounded as it is by a soil unsurpassed in richness.

I will sell for one-fourth cash down, the balance in one, two and three years, or I will rent for cash or grain rent to good farmers. No others need apply.

W. A. CLARK.

Crown Point, Feb. 28, 1865.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each!!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway New York, extensive Manufacturers and Importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of WATCHES and JEWELRY, ... a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION ...

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!

[illegible]

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway, New York.

Hay For Sale.

135 tons (in stack) at the HOMESTEAD FARM, near Bula. Inquire of the Depot Master at Bula, or the subscriber upon the farm.

THOMAS F. BENNETT.

DR. J. R. NEWTON WILL cure the sick, at Metropolitan Hall, daily, ... [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.—The ... [illegible]

... Bay Horse, from ... [illegible]

5,00[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—At the Philharmonic Concert ... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

AT

$10 per Share, not Liable to Assessment.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Post Office Address, Box 5,368, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BUTTS, Mining Superintendent Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasurer.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or government bonds and securities, which will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5368, New York City, or to Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City.

Prospectus sent to any address on application containing a full and clear account of the operations of this

Most Successful Petroleum Company.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

Mr. F. M. REAZOR, and others, will sell through JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers, Philadelphia,

On Thursday, March 9th,

4,000 entire packages of Cotton and Woolen and Linen Dry Goods, comprising the most desirable makes ever offered at Auction. Included in the sale will be found large lines of

BLOWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BROWN AND COL'D CORSET JEANS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED DRILLS,
YORK, EVERETT & PEMBERTON COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,

Merrimack, Sprague, American, Amoskeag, and other brands of prints.

DENIMS, STRIPES AND TICKS,
FURNITURE AND APRON CHECKS,
SATINETS AND CLOTHS,

And many other classes of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

The above offering is one of the largest ever made in this country, and well worthy the attention of the trade.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly and celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have, for many years, obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and, in other cases by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than thirty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid remedies, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. ... [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1856, the American Central Railway, of Illinois, executed, acknowledged and delivered to Isaac Seymour, late of the city and State of New York, as trustee, a certain trust deed, or mortgage, ... [illegible]

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the premises aforesaid, the undersigned, trustee as aforesaid, will offer for sale at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said city of New York, on the TENTH day of May, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all and singular, the property, real and personal and mixed, and the franchises, ... of said railway, ... or so much thereof as shall be requisite for the satisfaction of the outstanding bonds of said railway and the interest thereon.

Upon making said sale, an absolute deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Dated this 6th day of February, A. D. 1865.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Trustee.

CANNED PEACHES,
PINE APPLES, &c.

250,000 Dozen Canned Peaches,

TOMATOES, PINE APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, &c.

The Peaches are full quart size, of the finest quality, put up with White Sugar, by the celebrated house of Richardson & Robbins, Delaware, who have now and have had for the past fifteen years, the reputation of preparing the finest Peaches that come to the market. We have on hand 400 dozen Peaches, put up in Patent Glass Jars, a very handsome article, being selected fruit of the finest quality. For sale by

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

S. M. FASSETT'S NORTHWESTERN PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

KNOWN TO BE THE

Largest in the World,

Is being appreciated by the people.

Hundreds throng these beautiful rooms daily. Owing to the scientific arrangement of lights, beautiful Pictures can be produced in the darkest weather with the most satisfactory results. Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. No. 114 South Clark street.

156TH REGIMENT, ATTENTION.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

Belts, Sashes, Revolvers of kinds, Officer's Uniforms, Hats and Caps, Shoulder Straps, and Chevrons, and Swords for Sergeants and Corporals.

The largest stock in the Northwest,

AND AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES.

BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, (Up-Stairs.)

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against Cook County (other than Scrip) are requested to hand them in to the undersigned on or before

MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1865.

L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1865.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Chicago, Feb. 18, 1865.

I have for sale, on favorable terms, a few MUNICIPAL BONDS, Drawing Seven P[illegible]

[illegible] ... TED—A Partnership ... [illegible]

WANTED—Costar's ... [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies ... [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Cures Bruises, Sprains, Headaches, Toothache, Pain in the Side and Breast, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Stomach, Painter's Colic, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Cholera Morbus, and, in fact, Pain cannot exist where it is applied.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

A Speedy and Permanent Cure of Fever, Chills and Fever, Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

The Most Important Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE.

Advice to the Afflicted.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

To Rheumatic Sufferers.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

DR. SANDERS' Three Minute Salve.

Will Cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache.

Dr. Sanders' Three Minute Salve

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cramps or Spasms, Wind in the Stomach or Bowels, and Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

Dr. Easterly's Diarrhea Syrup.

Ladies, Read This! DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

Use Dr. Hooper's Female Cordial.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

Dr. Cook's Magic Hair Oil.

Copartnerships.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—ROSS & FOSTER.

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,
AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operations, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, who is practicing physician in New Haven, Ct. [illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR RESTORES GRAY OR FADED HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases nothing will do it.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a most Luxuriant Dressing. "A little one says—'I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and shiny.'"

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before use.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—is not a Dye, and has no deleterious properties.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of Color combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, scientifically prepared, costs only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.

For sale by Druggists generally, in city and country.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

NEW HAVEN, ... CONN.

General Depot, 23 Lake-st., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 4th day of March, 1865.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as to the Post Office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, Post Office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

Publishers of Farmers' Advocate....Publishers of Commercial Letter....Publishers of Old Countryman....Publishers of North Western Homoeopathic Journal....Publishers of Review....Publishers of Herald....Publishers of Western Banner....Publishers of Leader....Publishers of Market Review....Publishers of Morning Bulletin....Publishers of Quarterly....Proprietors of the Sorgho Journal....Ohio & Oil Creek Petroleum Company....Proprietor of the Vine House, Marion....General Agent Security Insurance Co....Secretary Hyde Park Lodge....Editors Chicago Price Current....Editor Union Banner....To any Hoop Pole Dealer....Ill. Iron & Bolt Co....Tobacco Works....Secretary of any Lodge of F. & A. Masons....Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co....Cal. Creek Petroleum Co....Editor Rural American....Chicago Railroad Association....Agent Funkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co....Editor Dollar Times....Chicago Tool Co....Journal of Commerce....P. O. Drawer 6863....M. M. M....R. B. D....J. B. & Co....J. H. D....B. S. G....M. B....Frank R....B. C. H....Gospel Era.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 19th to the 25th of February, 1865.

[illegible]

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of October, from 7½ A. M. to 7½ P. M.; from November to April 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, from [illegible]

PRURIGO LOTIO.

(ITCH KILLER.)



A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use. The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

And at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER; J. H. REED & CO., and E. SCOVILL.

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 18th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 1st, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS,

And such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

Third Wednesday (15th) of March,

A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO. CHICAGO, March 1st, 1865.

Notice to Stock and Bond Holders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stock and Bond Holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3rd of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours March 23rd, and re-opened April 5th next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Bloomington Nursery.

WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PLANTERS.

No Equal Improvement For The Same Money.

[illegible]

GRAPES, GRAPES.

Splendid Stock, 15 Acres Planted.

Adirondac, Iona, Israella, Norton's Virginia, Delaware, Concord, Creveling, Catawba, Hartford, Diana, Isabella, Maxatawny, Rogers' Hybrids, &c., in all over fifty different sorts, comprising all the most desirable for the table or vineyard.

[illegible]

Send two red stamps for Catalogues; new descriptive Catalogue contains 60 pages, with most valuable directions and hints for Western planters. Agents and experienced workmen wanted.

Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO Transportation Line!

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

B. KIMBALL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Locust street, St. Louis.

Advances made on all consignments.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 1 Loomis Building, Southeast corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,** 89 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

Special Notices

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 118 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 91.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1856, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a contagious venereal character; cures them without mercury, iodide potash, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a [illegible] treated and radically cured with a [illegible] saving time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Hair Uprooted

From all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. For sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. For sale by all Druggists.

Lost Manhood Restored,

Speedily and effectually, by the use of "Dr. La Forte's Life Elixir." Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Sent post paid by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. [illegible] The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

My Destiny—What is It?

PROFESSOR EUSTIS LARRABEE, (pupil of Richard, the London Astrologer,) will write out, scientifically and correctly, the FUTURE DESTINY of any one. [illegible] Satisfaction guaranteed. Send day of month and year of birth, whether single or married, and sex. Address EUSTIS LARRABEE, Camden, New Jersey.

A Correspondent.

[illegible]

Itch! Itch! Itch!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington st., Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. For sale by F. & H. M. HOOKER, 95 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible]

Petroleum.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES AT $2.50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, to fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

Office, No. 130 Pearl st., (Hanover Square,) New York.

OFFICERS:

[illegible]

TRUSTEES:

[illegible]

GALE & COBB, BROKERS, for the purchase and sale of Produce, Provisions, &c.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon was caused by the burning of a quantity of straw at or near Camp Fry. The steamers went out nearly to the city limits and returned.

DISCHARGED.—William Fort, who was arrested a few days since for stabbing at a German ball on Twenty-second street, was examined on Saturday and discharged.

N. W. FAIR.—The committees representing the various Lodges of Good Templars in this city will meet at Houston Lodge Room, corner of Randolph and Union streets, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Let all the Lodges be represented.

WABASH RAILWAY.—The answer of the Wabash Railway Company to the information for a quo warranto filed by the State's Attorney at the relation of Wm. H. Fitch, will with other legal intelligence be found on the inside of this issue.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night some unknown thief entered the furnishing store of Mrs. DuBois, No. 140 Dearborn street, and stole about $40 from the cash drawer, with which he escaped. Fortunately he overlooked a package containing $65, which was lying in the back part of the same drawer.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies of the Presbyterian denomination, and the members of the advisory committee, are requested to meet in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian church, on Tuesday, March 7th, at half past two o'clock, p. m.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—The lecture of this distinguished speaker at Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening, was, like all those by this gentleman which have preceded it during the present season, a marvel of success. The hall was crowded, and the subject, "Here and there in Britain," well handled.

HELD OVER.—Adam Miller, who was arrested over a week ago, suspected of being engaged in the larceny of a span of gray horses, came up on Saturday. No owner for the horses has yet been found, but Capt. Kennedy stated that he had some trace of them, and asked a continuance to Thursday next, which was granted. The prisoner gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

POCKET PICKED.—On Friday last, a lady, temporarily staying with friends in the West Division, was relieved of her portmonnaie in a dry goods store on Lake street. It contained about $20, consisting of greenbacks, currency, and two silver half dollars. No trace of the missing article or the light fingered gentry has yet been discovered.

GONE FORWARD.—The 153d regiment, Colonel Bronson, left Chicago for Nashville on Saturday. They departed from Camp Fry at early morn. They are a really fine looking body of men, very many of them being veterans. If these men should be ever required to go into the fight they will add to the already brilliant record achieved by the gallant sons of Illinois in the present war.

PATRONIZING THE NEWSBOYS.—A correspondent wishes us to ask the public to avoid purchasing their papers at the stores, and to buy only of the newsboys. Our correspondent forgets that the storekeepers have as good a right to sell papers as have the newsboys [illegible]

[illegible] REBEL PRISONERS.—Of the first detachment of five hundred rebel prisoners which left Camp Douglas first, two hundred refused to be exchanged when they reached the front and conversed with some of the deserters who are rushing into our lines. The tale told them of the desperate condition and sinking fortunes of the Confederacy, was so discouraging that they refused to re-enter the rebel lines. They were brought back, and are again at Camp Douglas.

THE ADULTERY AND LARCENY CASE.—J. C. McCraw, the Peoria detective, and Margaret McAnally, his reported paramour, were brought before Justice Miller on Saturday, and their case fully examined. There was a strong array of witnesses and counsel present both from this city and from Peoria. On the charge of adultery both prisoners were bound over to the Recorder's Court in bonds of $500 each. Upon the graver charge of larceny, McCraw was held for trial in the sum of $1,500.

A DIFFICULT ARREST.—Captain Nelson and Sergeant Hickey of the police force were, on Saturday, called into the saloon of Adam Murray to quell a disturbance between three rowdies. It was a work of great difficulty to quiet the combatants, but they were finally subdued and taken to the armory in an express wagon. It speaks well for the tact and discretion of these officers, that although there was abundant provocation for contrary treatment, the prisoners were secured without violence.

FIRST WARD PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the First Ward Protective Association are requested to meet in the Circuit Court Room on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of using the funds of the association for putting in recruits at once in advance of the draft, and also to discuss the expediency of levying an extra assessment of $25 upon each member. It is high time this ward were moving, and we hope to be able to announce on Tuesday morning, that it has been decided to enter the field without delay. The present lethargy which distinguishes its citizens is not creditable to their shrewdness or patriotism.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning, officer Powell, of the Second Precinct police force, arrested a disorderly person named Pat Crowley, who was running up Clinton street, screaming at the top of his voice and alarming the whole neighborhood. The [illegible] of his comrade, when the captured rough began crying "Murder" and using other expedients to collect a crowd. One of his associates, named Thomas H. Duffy, came up, and seizing the club of the police officer, struck him a blow over the head with such force as to render him [illegible] [illegible] Duffy then, assisted by Thomas [illegible] and Pat Crowley, succeeded in getting the other police officer down, and handled him in a very rough manner [illegible]

[illegible] WASHING MACHINE.—A patent washing [illegible] has just arrived in [illegible] [illegible]

NEW EASTERN OUTLET.—The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, which is the recently adopted title of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway and its eastern connections, has heretofore been obliged, in order to secure a Chicago connection, to run over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from Chicago to Valparaiso—forty-four miles. [illegible]

We append the circular of John Brough, General Superintendent of the Great Eastern Road, and direct the attention of travelers thereto: [illegible]

NUMBERING THE STREETS.

An ordinance was adopted last fall by the Common Council, providing for numbering the streets of Chicago. This was rendered necessary by the adoption of the system of city delivery. [illegible]

[illegible] North Division—Clark, Dearborn, Rush, Wells, LaSalle, Wolcott, Pine, Division, Oak, Larrabee, [illegible]

The remaining streets will be surveyed and numbered as rapidly as possible.

RECRUITING.

The Bounty Question—County, City and Ward—Money Wanted.

Enlistments on Saturday—Running Men Out of the City.

Recruiting still lags. True, Saturday was the National Holiday, but far more men could have been obtained had not their hopes of increased bounties been stimulated by the call on the Common Council to meet for the purpose of giving a city bounty of one hundred dollars. If the Council had possessed the power to pass the proposed ordinance, and had done so without delay, the effect might have been to stimulate recruiting, but at present the effect has been disastrous to recruiting, and that effect will continue till the ordinance is tabled.

Another evil is the dropping off in the payment of ward bounties. Several of the wards are only paying fifty dollars to each recruit in addition to the county bounty. The expectations of recruits have been so much raised that they will not now enlist for less than five hundred dollars in addition to what they get from the Government. Our ward committees should renew their efforts. As a rule, the men who have paid at all have paid their full share, but there are a great many who have not yet paid anything. These people should be visited and labored with. The committees should not now relax in their endeavors; they should put their shoulders to the wheel in earnest, going from house to house and from store to store. The money may then be raised.

Determined action is needed now, not only because the draft is imminent, but because, also, the county bounty may cease at any moment. The Board of Supervisors meets on Monday, and the issue of scrip is authorized only till the present meeting. Should they not decide to continue the offer of a bounty, as certainly their authority to borrow money does not cover the payment of $400 to each of the 5,221 men called for, the Wards will be forced to raise all the bounty money themselves. There would be a deficit of nearly $400,000, after deducting from the two and a half millions authorized to be borrowed, the $200,000 due on bounties paid on previous calls. The probability is, that the Supervisors will cut down the bounty to (say) $300 per man. What is done, therefore, by the Ward Committees to take advantage of the present condition of things should be done quickly.

The number recruited on Saturday was thirty-seven, thus distributed:

1st Ward	1	Niles	3
9th Ward	18		
10th Ward	3	Total	37
16th Ward	11		

Hyde Park, Evanston, Hanover, Wheeling, Elk Grove, Leyden, Proviso, Cicero, Lyons, Palos, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Bloom, Lake View, Thornton, Worth, Fourth Ward, Fourteenth Ward, Lake, Palatine, Barrington and Rich have filled their quotas and are out of the draft.

The following table will show the sub-districts still in default and their arrears:

Sub. Dist.	Town or Ward.	Quota.	Enlistments.	Deficits.
4	Northfield	21	20	1
7	Schaumburg	14	13	1
9	Maine	21	20	1
10	Niles	38	22	16
12	Jefferson	26	21	5
17	Lemont	29	0	29
26	First Ward	510	24	486
27	Second Ward	375	5	370
28	Third Ward	382	37	345
29	Fifth Ward	333	9	324
31	Sixth Ward	284	20	264
32	Seventh Ward	310	23	287
33	Eighth Ward	209	22	187
34	Ninth Ward	233	96	137
35	Tenth Ward	343	189	154
36	Eleventh Ward	371	94	277
37	Twelfth Ward	205	77	128
38	Thirteenth Ward	164	29	135
40	Fifteenth Ward	311	143	168
41	Sixteenth Ward	332	143	189

Total deficit ... 3,397
Total enlistments since Jan. 1, 1865 ... 1,881

Samuel C. Foss of the Tenth Ward, put in a representative recruit on Saturday, in the person of James Oakes, who enlisted in the 9th Illinois cavalry. A good example and worthy of all imitation.

Orders have been received by Provost Marshal James to arrest all persons who may be found running men from the county, and he authorizes us to say that the order will be obeyed ad ultra. But he cannot act without proof. Citizens who are able to furnish proof of such delinquency owe it as a duty to the city to do so. Capt. James has arrested several, but some have escaped through lack of proof. Parties complaining should bear in mind that something more than opinion is needed to put a man in prison. It must be known that he is guilty of the crime charged, and the proof must be on hand when called for.

MANSLAUGHTER.

A Rowdy Dies of Wounds Received in a Street Fight—The Inquest.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the city was the scene of another bloody homicide. A well known rough and rowdy named John Sayers, or more familiarly known as "Jewelry Jack," the keeper of an institution at No. 277½ Clark street known to the police as a general resort for thieves, was killed by a man named George W. Brizee, formerly a lawyer in this city. The facts as developed by the investigation are as follows: Brizee, who has been living in Colorado Territory, arrived in this city on the 11 o'clock train on Friday night, met officer Kemp on Randolph street and asked him to direct him to a hotel. He was told to go to the "National"—formerly the Button House—on the corner of Wells and Washington streets. The stranger recognized the place as the old Colby House, where he used to board years ago, and expressed great satisfaction at finding the place again. The officer accompanied him up Lasalle street to the hotel, and in passing the Court House Mr. Brizee alluded to the many speeches he had made from those steps; referred to his acquaintance with the leading politicians of the city, and seemed much delighted to be again at home. He went to the hotel, left his baggage, and the night being pleasant and he somewhat excited and sleepless from the presence of old associations, he went out upon the street, and passing up Clark fell in company with "Jewelry Jack," a person whom he had never seen before. They engaged in conversation. Brizee informed "Jack" that he had just returned from the mines, and was going on to Evansville, Ind. They went on together, and met officer Shippey, who was asked by Brizee, who had apparently become confused by the streets—the way to Colby House. He was told and the two turned and passed on. They had not gone many rods when the officer looked around and saw Brizee striking at "Jack" with a heavy dirk or bowie knife, and Jack was seen to fall. He went to the spot, took the assailant into custody, and Jack [illegible] [illegible] was taken to his house, but died in about an hour.

The prisoner is about thirty-two years of age, good looking, and said by those who know him to be of a mild and harmless disposition. He was formerly a compositor in the office of the Democratic Press, and subsequently studied and practiced law. He left the city in the spring of 1859 and went to California. He seems completely overwhelmed with the charge against him, and appeared before the Coroner's Jury in a state of great agitation. He avers that he was walking with the deceased, when without any warning or provocation he was struck on the side of the head. He thought it an attempt to rob him, and drew his knife for self-defence. The deceased is well-known as a desperate character, an extremely vicious member of society. He will be missed more in police circles than anywhere else.

The coroner summoned a jury and on Saturday an inquest was held on the body. The following evidence was adduced:

Officer Kemp, sworn.—About twelve o'clock on Friday night I was met by the prisoner, on Randolph street, and asked to show him a hotel—cheap and respectable one, as he had too little money to go to a high-priced one. I showed him to the National, on the corner of Wells and Washington streets. He said he had lived here before, and spoke of his acquaintance, and of making speeches on the Court House steps. He was perfectly sober. [illegible] told me that he left his baggage, and soon went out again.

Officer Shippey, sworn.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning I was on my beat, on Clark street, between Quincy and Adams, when I was approached by the prisoner and "Jewelry Jack," or John Sayers and the prisoner asked me the way to the Colby House. I told him and they went on. [illegible] They passed by, I heard Jack say "You [illegible]" He seemed to be quite angry, and I thought they had been talking on the subject before, and Jack was incensed, because he asked it. I looked after them as they passed. Some words between them and me, and as I saw them again the prisoner was striking at the deceased. I went up and found the prisoner with a large knife, which I took from him. He did not resist me in the least. I took him to the armory. Jack following, and using very rough language. The prisoner said nothing. Jack was in liquor, but the prisoner was not. The knife was a heavy one—seven inches in length.

Statement of the Prisoner.—My name is George W. Brizee. I formerly lived in this city and practiced law. Left here in the spring of 1859 and went to Colorado. Returned on Friday night, was directed by a policeman to the National Hotel. I went there and left my baggage. The night was pleasant, and I thought I would walk out and see the city and get a dish of oysters, as I had not had any supper. I went up a street, the name I do not know, and got the oysters in a restaurant saloon, and then fell in company with the deceased. We got in conversation and I told him I had just returned from the mines. We walked together, and I asked for the hotel and inquired of a policeman on the way, the deceased being with me. We went along, and without any quarrel or words, I was struck on the side of the head. I at once thought it was the design to rob me, and drew the knife and struck at him and he fell. I was then arrested and taken to the station house. I never saw the men before, and did not know that he was dead until a short time ago.

Dr. Collins sworn: About half past one o'clock was called to the Armory to dress the wound of the deceased. Found him with a large wound upon the side of the head. Dressed it carefully and found him quite strong. We had to carry him into his house. Gave directions as to his treatment, and left. In about an hour and a half some one came and told me he was dead. Did not think him dangerously hurt when I first saw him. Dr. Bogue and myself made the post mortem. We found the wound about three-fourths of an inch in length, penetrating the scalp, and the skull on the left optical region penetrating the substance of the brain, about three-fourths of an inch in depth. I found about six ounces of coagulated blood. My opinion is that the wound was a mortal one. The body presented the appearance of a healthy man. The man was intoxicated. He vomited nothing but liquor. The wound was doubtless made with the knife shown, by a downward blow with the point. The blow must have been a very hard one.

Dr. R. G. Bogue testified to substantially the same as Dr. Collins.

The jury retired and returned as their verdict that the deceased came to his death from wounds received by a blow with a knife in the hands of Geo. W. Brizee.

The Coroner then issued his warrant, and the accused was taken to jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL UNION.—Next Thursday evening this painstaking society will appear before the public with largely increased claims on the popular favor. The almost sole attention of the members has been directed for some months past to the production of two of the brightest gems in the whole domain of sacred song—the Stabat Mater of Rossini, and Mendelssohn's "O, Come let us Sing." The first is already well known to most of our musical citizens, [illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The Ticket of Leave has been on the boards during the greater portion of the week, with Florence as Bob Brierly. The performances have been well attended throughout. Florence acts well his part, and supposing the hero of the piece to be an Irish boy, would be unsurpassable. Florence gives a little too much of the brogue—in places—sliding into it as naturally as Brierly fell into temptation. Kathleen Mavourneen will be given on Monday night. It has been in rehearsal for some time, and will be carefully put on the stage.

MUSEUM.—The Ticket of Leave Man has been a nightly visitor at the Museum during the week, and will hold his levees there for about three evenings longer. The house thus far has been crowded on each occasion, nearly every seat having been taken in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Kelly & Leon Minstrel troupe will give their last performance in Chicago, for the present, on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning they will start on a tour "through the Provinces," to be absent about three weeks.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Its Observance in Chicago—Union Meeting in the Afternoon.

Saturday was generally observed as a holiday in Chicago. We had little of public celebration, but the business of the city suspended, and the people rested from their labors. During the forenoon many of the stores were open, but after midday nearly all were closed. The banks, post office, Custom house, Board of Trade, &c., were closed as on other holidays.

The only public parade of note was the procession of employes of the different express companies. They turned out with their wagons, preceded by a band of music, and made a very fine display. The TRIBUNE acknowledges the honor of a serenade as they passed the office.

The business of recruiting was not suspended, though it dragged rather wearily along. Several of the Ward Committees worked energetically to fill their quotas; with what success, is shown in another column.

Prayer meetings were held at the hour of noon in several of the churches, at which the Divine blessing was implored on our nation, its officers, defenders, and people. Those in the First and Grace M. E. Churches, were union meetings and largely attended. St. James Church was open at 4 o'clock for divine service.

UNION MEETING.

A very interesting meeting was held at 3 o'clock in Smith & Nixon's Music Hall. The attendance was large, the hall being quite filled, and the greatest interest was manifested in the exercises. More than twenty ministers of the Gospel occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn No 1 on the sheet issued by the N. W. Christian Commission, after which the 16th chapter of Isaiah was read by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. S. C. Bartlett.

The Chairman said that in all our petitions we should remember that the Divine being be implored for wisdom on ourselves and rulers. All men are fallible: God only could guide our policies so that they shall redound to our own good. Battles are indecisive unless God interposeth to give the victory. Let us pray to Him that he will have mercy upon us and grant us that victory which will bring peace, that he will have mercy on our suffering soldiers. We pray also for our enemies. We recognize that it is necessary that they be either converted or destroyed, but all Christians will pray for their conversion; that they may hear the voice of the thunder from Sinai, and turn from the error of their ways. We must, too, pray for our country; that it may be saved from that desecration which too often follows war. Let us pray that our churches be blessed; that they may rise to an appreciation of the rights and duties of humanity, and that the rebellion may be but the scaffolding from which the Church of God shall be fully built up in our land.

Another hymn was sung—"God save the State."

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., delivered a short address. The present war had developed in the popular mind an impression of the reality of the divine rule of Providence, which during the past fifty years had been gradually ignored by the march of rationalism. Now men begin to talk of Providence as a something which is ever working for us. The events which have transpired all through this war indicate the finger of an overruling Providence. God saw that the rebellion could not come to an end immediately, if His purposes regarding this great nation were to be fulfilled. Our successes have in all cases been exactly commensurate with our fitness for them. All has been in the hands of that God who scourgeth those whom He receiveth. After the war has closed, we shall have a deeper tone, a more wide spread piety than ever before; and many will thank God for his care of us through the struggle.

Rev. E. J. Goodspeed followed in a few words relative to the moral results of the late Presidential contest; it had been higher in tone than any which had preceded it; indeed it had been observed that the canvass was almost equal to a general revival of religion. The revolution in political sentiment was based on an awakening of the popular conscience. Now civilization, the product of religion, steps in, and the people which sat in darkness now see great light. Oh! that we may be able to say the last step, and say that every human being on our soil, not a criminal, shall enjoy absolute freedom.

The assembly joined in singing.

Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, an aged minister, almost as old as the Republic, led the assembly in prayer, in a most impressive manner.

Rev. Prof. F. W. Fisk was asked to address the meeting. He said that in his opinion an assemblage like that should spend as much of its time in prayer as possible; he would therefore be brief. No man who ever trod this earth had so many and so fervent prayers offered for him as Abraham Lincoln; those prayers had been heard and answered in full showers of blessings on the heads of the people. It needed but to glance at the history of the past four years to be satisfied that God had blessed us under his rule most abundantly. The war is now closing in answer to prayer. But there is even more need of prayer in the future than in the past. When the sword is dropped and the diplomatist takes up the pen, then shall we need to stand firm grounded on principle. We must then pray that God will give us wisdom in our counsels; it is the duty of Christians to watch as well as pray—and see to it that in future none but good and true men shall be sent to the national councils. On the heels of this terrible struggle the church will march forth bright as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners. For this must the church prepare—prepare to enter into the field, and gather the rich harvest.

Rev. Mr. Williamson offered the closing prayer, after which the meeting joined in singing the glorious hymn "America," and adjourned with the benediction.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY CLUB.—The third annual report of the operations of this excellent organization, [illegible] The condition of the Club is in all respects flourishing. The total receipts from all sources during the past year have been $1,992.21, and the total expenditures, $2,488.11, leaving an excess of receipts of $503.7. The balance on hand at the present time is $1,330.14. The following are the present officers:

First Directress—Mrs. C. F. Scoville.
Second Directress—Mrs. W. K. Ackerman.
Secretary—Mrs. W. H. Osborn.
Treasurer—Mrs. S. J. Hayes.
Surgeon—George K. Amerman, M. D.
Board of Directresses—Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. W. R. Arthur, Mrs. S. J. Hayes, Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mrs. C. F. Scoville, Mrs. L. H. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Mrs. P. Daggy.
Visiting Committee—Mrs. S. J. Hayes and Mrs. Gaylord for Weldon; Mrs. W. K. Ackerman and Mrs. W. R. Woodward for car works; Mrs. W. J. Patterson and Mrs. P. Daggy for the West Division; Mrs. L. H. Clark for North Division.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—This body assembles this evening, in regular session. In the recent amendments to the city charter occurs the following:

"The Assessors of said city shall be appointed annually, by ballot, by the Common Council, on the first Monday in March, or within thirty days thereafter."

In view of the fact that these officials may be selected to-night, we urge upon every member of the Common Council the necessity of being in his seat. It is of the utmost importance that good and trustworthy men be appointed, and with that end in view we should recommend that none but Republicans be selected. Now, if ever, when taxes are assuming gigantic proportions, proper assessment of values become indispensable.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—About nine o'clock last evening a number of young scamps went to the house of Mrs. Denny, on [illegible] one of them, named James Kehoe, fired a pistol through her window. It was loaded with small shot, and the full charge entered the lady's face, inflicting a very painful wound. No arrests have yet been made.

NOT TRUE.—We are requested by Mr. Bowman (Bean Hackett) to say that the charges recently made by him against Colonel Elliott, of the Stewart House, are in no regard true. They were written while under the influence of liquor.

THE NEWSBOYS' CONCERT.—Among the attractions to be offered at the forthcoming Newsboys' Concert, on Tuesday evening, is a new song written and composed expressly for the occasion, and entitled "The Chicago Newsboy." It is a descriptive song of considerable merit, and calculated to please.

N. W. SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies of the Sanitary Fair Society, connected with the Third Presbyterian Church, will give an entertainment consisting of tableaux, charades, music, etc., at the Washington street [illegible] commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to be present.

NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—The regular meeting of the executive committee will be held at its rooms, 66 Madison street to-day (Monday) March 6th, at 3 p. m. Punctual attendance is requested.
Per order T. B. BRYAN, Pres't.

WELL DONE.—The scholars in the school at Lyons, this county, have contributed nearly $25 in cash, and reading matter to the value of $5, to the forthcoming Sanitary Fair. What are other schools, and especially the schools in this city, doing?

Card from J. S. Quinn.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1865.

Editors Tribune:

In the letter of your Cincinnati correspondent, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, it appears that Mr. John Comisky, in his testimony before the Military Commission, stated, "that, prior to the Presidential election of 1864, there was an agreement made between Walsh and myself as to the distribution to the members of the Democratic party of arms and cartridges than at the house of Mr. Walsh. Among the leading men of the Democratic party that knew of it were Mr. McDonald, Mr. John S. Quinn and Capt. Connett. They told me there was an arrangement to this effect between them and Mr. Walsh." I pronounce the statement, (if made) so far as it refers to me, to be an unmitigated falsehood. I had no knowledge that Mr. Walsh, or any one else, had arms or ammunition to be used for the protection of Democratic voters, or for any other purpose whatever; nor was I ever in any way connected with the Invincible Club, the Bund, Sons of Liberty, American Knights, or any other secret political organization in Chicago or any other place.

By giving the above a place in your next issue you will confer a favor on your obedient servant,
JOHN S. QUINN.

A Card.

To my Fellow-citizens:

On the 12th of November last I was arrested, and held in close confinement at Camp Douglas, and at Cincinnati for ninety-five days. Those who have watched the proceedings of the Court Martial at Cincinnati, in the so-called Chicago conspiracy cases, know to what extent I was involved therein. Those who have not, can learn from those proceedings, that I have been discharged, without trial, without accusation, without blame.
E. W. EDWARDS, M. D.
CHICAGO, March 4th, 1865.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Our New Machine Silk.—Just received. City and country trade supplied. See advertisement. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents, 105 Lake street, Chicago.

A Fresh Importation of Pure Linen Machine Thread, black, white and Slate. The attention of consumers is called to our advertisement in another column.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, 105 Lake street, Chicago.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by R. Scovil, 78 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the limbs and back, chilblains, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 164 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 2,294. All letters containing stamp answered.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5:30 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*5:30 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*12:45 p. m.
Detroit Express	*6:30 p. m.	*12:45 a. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	*12:00 a. m.
Night Express	*+10:05 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	*+10:10 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m. / 9:40 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p. m.	2:45 a. m. / 7:45 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:05 a. m. / 12:30 p. m.
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p.m.	10:00 a.m. / 2:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:37 p.m.	12:00 m. / 2:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p.m.	7:00 a.m. / 12:30 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 p.m.	10:35 a.m. / 5:15 p.m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	6:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
" "	9:40 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*10:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:50 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*5:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:35 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT SPECIAL MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4—Midnight.

There was very little doing in financial and commercial circles to-day, there being no regular market in any direction. There was a small crowd of stock operators in the back room of the regular Board. The markets were very dull, and the tendency towards lower rates. New York Central was 111¼; Erie, 71; Cumberland, 71¼; Mariposa, 21¾; Michigan Southern, 66@66½; Northwestern, 35; Reading, 118; Rock Island, 94¼. Government securities are held [illegible]. A small crowd of gold speculators assembled on William street. Their business was very light. Prices run up about 1 per cent, but no large lots could be sold at the quotations. European steamers, City of Boston and Saxonia, to-day took out $10,000 in specie. Nothing doing in sterling bills. Rates are nominally the same. No demand for money to-day, as no deliveries were made of gold or stocks. Petroleum stocks quiet. Cherry Run and Tack higher; Oceanic and Hyne Farm a little lower; Hynd Farm, 3.15; Tack, 3.75; Cherry Run, 1.30. There are no quotations of Petroleum. Market very quiet. The stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are rejoicing over the defeat of the bill to prevent the payment of money to roads for transporting troops.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday, March 4.

CATTLE—The market for cattle has been a little more active to-day, but without any improvement in prices. Some in the grade have been at last week's rates, and others brought a slight decline. Among the transactions were 130 fair Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 lbs., at [illegible] 50 good fat do. averaging 1,300 lbs., at 10¾c; 48 prime extra do. averaging 1,375 lbs., at $165.00 per head. These had all changed hands at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. The total receipts for the week are 2,000 head, most of which were cattle that have been detained along the route, and which had suffered considerably in appearance.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,500 head. Sales slow at 9@11c.

HOGS—Nominal at 13½@13¾c. Receipts, 300; shipped to New York, 400.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 4.

FLOUR—Declined 12½c. Sales were: Howard street super at $11.25; western extra at $11.50.

WHISKY—Firm at $2.28.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4.

Although the Gold Board was closed to-day, still the gold [illegible] brokers did a little street business, and considerable transactions have been made at from 198 to 200.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 4.

COTTON—Steady at 69c.

PETROLEUM—Crude at 45@46c; refined in bond, nominal at 66c; do free, at 85@86c.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales were: Super at $9.50@9.75; extra at $10.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales of red at $2.50@2.55; white at $2.65; Michigan at $2.85. Corn quiet. Sales of yellow at $1.55; white at $1.56. Oats at $1.00.

WHISKY—Dull at $2.30.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 4.

Prices of mining stocks sold in Boston to-day, were as follows: Central, 36; Franklin, 45; Hancock, 11¼; Huron, 40; Isle Royal, 12; Minnesota, 36; Rockland, 8; Copper Fall, 28¼; Quincy, 80; Minnesota, 19¾; Franklin, 43. Market dull.

DIED.

In this city, March 5d, JENNETTE, daughter of the late George Manierre and Ann E. Manierre, aged 13 months.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Manierre, corner of Jackson and Michigan avenues, this day (Sunday) March 5th, at 2 P. M.

Suddenly, on the 25th of February, at Camp Chase, Ohio, SAMUEL FENTON, son of the late Rev. Lorenzo [illegible] of Cincinnati.

In this city, Saturday evening, at [illegible] late residence, [illegible] Dr. E. W. HATLEY.

Notice of funeral [illegible]

At Moline, Ill., on Friday, Feb. 17, after a lingering illness, SARAH ANNE, wife of John Deere, in the [illegible] year of her age.

In this city, on Saturday evening, March 4th, 1865, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of Peter A. and Mary M. Hawes, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 325 Indiana street (North Division), on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., without further notice.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—For two girls that can work together, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamber work and sew; or will take separate situations. Address "I. K.", Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation.—A young married German farmer and gardener wants a steady place to work for an honest industrious farmer or gardener. Address L. KRIELE, Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper, by an American lady, aged about 30, and who can give good reference. Address "D S," 89 Warren street.

WANTED—Situation—A lady would like to obtain the situation of teacher in a private family, in compensation for board. Children between the ages of 4 and 12 preferred. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 720, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who is master of both the English and German languages, wants a situation as Clerk in an office or retail business. Address "E B F," Havelock post office, Cook county, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—A young man, who is willing to work, is in want of a situation in some wholesale house, grocery preferred. He wishes to commence at the bottom and make whatever he now commences a business for life. Is a stranger in the city, but has good references. Address, for one week, Box 1040, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—As Salesman, Assistant Bookkeeper, or Shipping Clerk, by a young man who has had long experience in different branches of mercantile business. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address "A. D.," through Post Office.

WANTED.—Situation—As salesman or some other position in a Drug Store, Grocery, or other wholesale house, by a discharged soldier, who has served three years, and has some knowledge of business. References given. Address P. O. Box 402.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife. Private family preferred. Address "J B," P. O. Box 1155.

BOARDING And room wanted in a private family, where there are none or but few boarders and convenient to business, by a single gentleman—a stranger in the city. References given. Address for one week Box 1040, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and experience during illness, can be accommodated by a small respectable family without children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1217 Broadway, New York.

Lost.

LOST—From 160 North Clark st, March 1st, a White Cow, red on neck and head. Any one returning her will receive $5.00 reward.

General Notices.

MADAM RITTER HAS REMOVED from 128 South Clark street, to 247 SUPERIOR STREET, just east of Clark street, south side of street.

PERSONAL.—Absent Friends. Send one dollar to RUSTIS LAMBARD, Camden, New Jersey, and get information. Send your name and birth-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Most Terrible and Revolting Murder.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, March 4.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 24th relates the particulars of a most horrid crime perpetrated in that vicinity, a short time since: "At about 10 o'clock at night two negroes went to the residence of Mr. Garrity, who is superintendent of Dick Christian's plantation, about sixty miles above this city, on the Mississippi side of the river, and knocking at the door, demanded admittance. Mr. Garrity at once opened the door, when they at once demanded his money and pistols. He replied that he had neither, but had scarcely spoken when he was fired upon by both ruffians, the shot striking him in the back of the neck and completely paralyzing him. Passing over what they supposed to be his dead body, they entered the house, murdered Mrs. Garrity and two children, and shot through the shoulder a little girl. She fell, and though enduring intense pain, she feigned death so well that the inhuman monsters really thought her dead, and proceeded with their work of plunder without noticing her further. After plundering the house of everything valuable that they could carry off, they set fire to it and went away. The little girl, thus wounded and alone in the burning building, got up, and going to her father, who was lying near the door, with desperate courage and strength she managed to drag him outside of the house into the yard. Thereafter, which was falling at the time, revived him, and with the assistance of his little daughter he managed to crawl to an out-house. The little girl then returned to the house to attempt to get her mother from the burning building. She failed to accomplish her object, though her severely burned side bears evidence of the heroic devotion with which she struggled to rescue the dead body of her beloved mother from the flames. Returning to her father, she made some fire, and sat watching by his side. He conversed with her until daylight, when, to use her pitiful expression, he stopped talking, and she thought he was dead. When daylight came, the poor child, wounded as she was by the assassins' bullet and by the flames, made her way to the house of a neighbor, some two miles distant, and related the horrible story. This gentleman got others from his neighborhood and proceeded to the scene of the murder and arson. Mr. Garrity's body was not entirely consumed, and was taken from the ruins and buried with that of her husband. The bodies of the children had been entirely consumed. From the little girl's description of the murders, the officers of the gunboat near the place were of the opinion that they were two deserters from that vessel.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Imposing Celebration—Freshet in the Mississippi, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 4.

An imposing procession, from two to three miles long, turned out to-day in honor of the 4th of March and our late victories. Business was suspended, and all classes took part in the demonstration. The military display was very fine. Nearly all the civic societies were out—the Express companies, Union Merchants' Exchange, members of the State convention and legislature, and Governor and city officers. The city looks gay with flags. In the evening a brilliant display of fire-works took place.

Snow fell again last night, and the weather to-day is decidedly wintry. The river continues swelling from the rise in the upper rivers, which promises to be unusually large this spring.

The Atchison County Journal gives an account of a terrific rain storm which occurred near Rockford about a week ago. It created a freshet which destroyed mill-dams, carried away bridges, and created general havoc along its track. The amount of damage done to mill-dams alone is $4,000. The Upper Mississippi and Illinois are both rising and bank-full. The Missouri is reported on the decline, but a big rise is looked for in that direction before many days. Twenty-one teams passed through Lexington last Thursday, containing twenty-one families, from Cooper county, on their way to Nebraska Territory, where they intend settling. They state that there are fifty-seven families behind, destined for the same country.

SENT SOUTH.—James F. Power, Miss Joan, Jessie and Annie B. Morton. The prisoners at Gratiot prison were yesterday released from custody, and banished South via Gaine's Landing, beyond the lines of the Federal forces, not to return during the war, under penalty of imprisonment, or such other punishment as may be inflicted by proper military authorities. Mrs. M. A. Crowthers, Miss Susie S. Crowthers, Miss Jane Hays, Mrs. P. E. Hays, M. F. Hays, all of Lafayette county, Mo.; and Mrs. E. Howard and three children, and Miss Susan McCoy and one child, all of Morgan county, Mo., were permitted to go South under restrictions, the same as those banished.

The town of Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Mo., is being strongly fortified by direction of the military authorities.

Several refugees from Centralia, on the North Missouri Railroad, have arrived in this city with the information that bushwhackers have appeared in that vicinity. They are supposed to be the advance guard of a number who have passed the winter in the border counties of Illinois, and who intend to re-enter Missouri in force as soon as the weather grows warm enough to enable them to sleep out o'nights, and the trees become clothed with foliage to conceal their movements. The country contains enough of deserters and refugees from the draft to reinforce them to an extent that will make their operations of a serious and formidable character [illegible]

[illegible] J. B. Reed, [illegible] Maj. Mack, [illegible] South, Sam'l Gates, Jesse [illegible] and another citizen. The parties are all radical Union men and excellent citizens.

Upwards of $18,000 have been raised by subscription in Monroe county within the last few days for the purpose of meeting the county quota under the late call.

The man Donelson, charged with extracting $3,000 from the mails on the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, was arrested by special agent Leonard, at Quincy, Ill., a few days since, and taken to St. Joe. He waived examination, and made a full confession of his guilt. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, and in default thereof was committed to the charge of the United States Marshal for confinement. Four thousand dollars of the original sum stolen has been recovered.

No 'Change to-day and consequently no market report.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 4.—A cavalry scout from Dent and Texas counties, Mo., to the Arkansas border, some days since, killed fifteen guerillas, captured a number of horses, mules, and a considerable lot of small arms. Another scout into Douglas and adjoining counties, recently, killed some half a dozen guerillas, destroyed a grist mill that was lately built and was used by the rebels. Still another scout, sent from Neosho, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, into Jasper county, killed four guerillas.

Brigadier General E. D. Browne, who is in not very good odor among strictly loyal men, has been relieved of the command of the Rolla District and ordered to report to Gen. Canby at New Orleans. Col. Beveridge, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, is in temporary command of the District.

Gen. Ewing, the hero of Pilot Knob, is a popular commander of the St. Louis District, has resigned, and will become partner in a law firm composed of his father, Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, Senator Harris, of New York, and Britton A. Hill, of St. Louis.

Col. Baker, Provost Marshal General of this department, has modified Special Order No. 61, of March, issued by Gen. Rosecrans, prescribing the rules for the government of religious associations in this State, so as to make it the duty of all such assemblages to submit a roll of their organizations to the Provost Marshal of the district in which the assemblage has convened, before proceeding to the transaction of business. The Provost Marshal to whom the roll is submitted will thereupon ascertain from the records of his office whether any members of the assemblage have failed to take the oath prescribed by Special Order No. 61, and any person found to have so failed will be by him at once forbidden to participate in the business of the assemblage until such time as he shall have complied with the requirements of the order; and should any person so forbidden meet with or attempt in any manner to participate in the doings of such assembly, he will be immediately arrested and sent to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Colorado, Nebraska and Utah have been merged [illegible] district, under command of Brig. Gen. Connor.

Gen. Pleasonton arrived yesterday, and it is understood he will soon be assigned to the command of the District of Kansas.

Confirmed.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Post's special states that Hon. Simeon Draper was unanimously confirmed Collector of Customs for the port of New York this forenoon. The Senate has also confirmed Abraham Wakeman as Surveyor of the port.

Big Sale of Dry Goods in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—An immense sale of dry goods will take place here on March 9th, when Myers & Co. will dispose of 2,000 cases of domestic and foreign dry goods for cash.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

To-morrow the Emperor opens the Chambers in person and delivers the imperial speech. On Friday next, therefore, I hope to hear something of great and more positive interest to offer to your readers than what presents itself at the present moment. Now, all is expectation merely, and conjecture as to what will be the bearing of and the chief topics chosen for the address of the crown to the Legislature and the country. That it will be entirely pacific there can be little doubt. But we are curious to see how the Emperor will handle the delicate subjects of the existing differences with Rome and the conduct of his own bishops; and still more whether he will treat upon American and Mexican affairs in connection with his own policy. Rumors have been set afloat here and propagated by the London newspapers to the effect that the delay in appointing a new French Minister at Washington has been occasioned by the non-recognition of Maximillian I. by the American Government, and that the nomination will not take place until such recognition has become a fait accompli. If such were the case, I fear Washington would be for a long time deprived of the pleasure of a regular representative of the Emperor Napoleon. But your readers will doubtless bear in mind what I lately brought to their notice with respect to this subject. I believe that soreness was felt at the short-ness of the notice bestowed by Mr. Lincoln on Mexican affairs in his last message, and at the terms in which that notice was made. It is possible also that the Imperial Government may, in consequence of such a feeling, have been less active than it otherwise would have been in filling up the vacant post. But my private information (and I speak from sources worthy of credit) induces me to believe that personal and accidental circumstances and the routine of the French Foreign office have been the main causes of the delay. Certain it is that several candidates for the appointment are waiting at this moment in anxious expectation of the decision and choice of the government; and this would hardly be the case were the relations to Washington dependent upon the recent controversy of a recognition by America of the Mexican Empire.

In other respects I am glad to announce that the feeling of alarm which prevailed last week respecting the relations between this country and the United States, has very much abated. The story of the cession of the Mexican provinces to France is now generally regarded as being as devoid of foundation as it was asserted to be by the Moniteur. Moreover, the satisfaction so visibly manifested by the great bulk of the French nation, and especially by the financial and commercial portion of it, at the prospect of a termination of the American war, has been such that the Government would hesitate long before it committed itself to any act adverse to that feeling. I would fain hope that these sentiments will prove reciprocal on both sides of the ocean, and that the long standing amity between the two countries will soon again be placed on its ancient footing. General McClellan and his family have arrived in Paris, but only, I believe, en route for Italy. He will, no doubt, meet here with the attentions due to an American general officer of his acknowledged talents and celebrity.

Prince Napoleon has inaugurated his re-entry upon political life and influence by giving, for the first time since his marriage, a grand ball at the Palais Royal. The entertainment was of the most splendid description, more than two thousand persons being present, including all the rank of the French capital, both native and foreign, from the Emperor and Empress downward. By a characteristic trait de mœurs the Prince dispensed with uniforms or official costumes, and all gentlemen, the Emperor included, appeared in plain evening attire. The ladies, of course, were under no restrictions, and the female dresses were magnificent. But the chief importance of the fete and the reason for which I particularly allude to it, is that it is another sign of the Prince Napoleon taking his place as a political personage of the Empire.

Another Specimen of British Neutrality—The Old Nassau Steamer Fox Finally Trapped.

[From the Savannah Herald, 25th ult.]

We learn that the celebrated blockade runner Fox, one of the fleetest of the Anglo-rebel steamers, has finally come to grief, and now lies in Charleston harbor, the scene of her most notable exploits—a prize, with the stars and stripes flying at her truck, where hitherto the English or Confederate colors, as the case might be, have ever been. The sly Reynard, was brought up at last, in a trap she never dreamed of. Her cargo is most valuable, and the vessel itself is worth many dollars. She ran in on the night of the 21st, after passing the outer line of blockade in safety, came to an anchor under Fort Moultrie, with the proud and satisfactory consciousness that she had again outwitted the Yankees, and added another number to her innumerable trips, and a nice little sum to her owners' profits. Day-light came, and with it the apparition of a monitor lying close by, and the gunboat South Carolina a ship's length beyond, both covering her with their guns, and clear up the harbor a number of gunboats and armed tugs. Under these circumstances, the trap having closed and safely enveloped the Fox, a graceful surrender was at once made to the first boat that boarded her from the gunboat. She was taken possession of, her officers and crew placed in confinement, and the vessel sent to Port Royal, preparatory to being dispatched North for condemnation and sale. Thus ends the unlawful career of another crack steamer of our good English cousins.

Ohio River.

[From the Cairo News.]

We understand with regret that much of the land between Cairo and Mound city is under water, and that part of the city itself has been assailed by the overflow. The river is still rising, and is running up our levees at an astonishing rate. We sympathize with our sister city in her misfortune, and trust that we may be spared the calamity of sharing it. As yet all is right here, and it would be gratifying to us to know that our little sister up the river is in no greater danger than ourselves; although our informant stated that the water was over the embankment in the rear of the town, and a large portion was submerged.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD ... Manager
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements
"IS'NT IT QUEER, I ASK YOU?" Still triumphantly successful.
Monday Evening, March 6th, 80th representation of the great Drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, With its unapproachable cast.
In rehearsal, PEEP O'DAY, OR, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.
The great Drama of the "DUKE'S MOTTO" will shortly be revived.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Third week of the brilliant engagement of MR. & MRS. FLORENCE.
Production of the new Irish Legendary Drama with appointments and scenery by J. W. WHYTAL, called KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; OR, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, FLORENCE MATINEE.

BRYAN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, March 9th, 1865.
The Chicago Musical Union, SUSTAINED BY A FULL ORCHESTRA, AND ASSISTED BY MISS MARIA BRAINERD, OF NEW YORK,
Will perform the following celebrated works:
PART I.
95th PSALM (O, Come let us Sing) ... Mendelssohn
PART II.
STABAT MATER ... Rossini
Between the Parts, by particular request, Miss BRAINERD will sing the famous SCENE AND ARIA FROM DER FREISCHUTZ, WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.
Tickets, 75 cents. To be had at the principal Music Stores, and of the members of the Society. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. To be had only at Root & Cady's Music Store. Sale of Reserved Seats commences Tuesday, March 7th, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Newsboys' Association of Chicago, Will take place On Tuesday Evening Next, March 7th, AT BRYAN HALL.
It is expected to be a rich treat to our music-loving citizens, independent of the great interest they will experience in aiding the friends of this much needed and valuable institution. We ask for the concert the hearty patronage and support of every one. The subjoined is a
PROGRAMME.
1—Overture to Egmont ... Beethoven.
2—Scene and Prayer from Der Freischutz ... C. M. Von Weber. Sung by Mrs. MILLER.
3—Maria Padilla—Fantasie, solo for violin ... Alard. (Mr. LEWIS.)
4—The Newsboy of Chicago ... Song. (Sung by Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS.)
5—Separation ... Rossini. (Sung by Miss LOUIS E. WHITLOCK.)
6—Movement from the 8th Symphony ... Beethoven.
7—"Who Treads the Path of Duty" ... Song. (Sung by Mr. GOODWILLIE.)
8—L'Echo des Bois—Waltz Brilliante ... C. Chiardi.
9—Scene and Finale from Ernani ... Verdi. (Sung by Mrs. MILLER.)
Tickets for sale at all the Music Stores, Book Stores, principal Hotels and Newspaper Offices.

GRAND PRIZE MASQUERADE AT THE NEW TURNER HALL, On Monday, March 6th, 1865.
Ticket for Gentleman and Lady, $1. Ladies Ticket, 50 cents. Gallery Ticket (at the Hall) 25 cents. [illegible]

ELEGANT FRENCH COSTUMES Made to order at 47 Quincy Street.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.
MISS VICTORIA HOWARD will appear on Thursday, March 9th. MISS NELLIE HOWARD and MISS EMMA MARSH will appear Monday, March 6th. THE ARABIAN BROTHERS, Messrs. WILLIAMS and MANKIN, will appear Monday Evening, March 6th.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 50 cents; Dress Circle, 40 cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Monday Evening, Feb. 27, and every evening during the week. Splendid programme. New Songs, New Acts. Wandering Minstrels. Gen. Sherman. O, he's Somebody's Darling. Leon's Operette, Work for a Wife. Active Boy. Monday evening, March 6, change of programme and last night of the present season.

Auction Sales.

CATALOGUE SALE OF $25,000 Worth Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 46 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., a large and desirable wholesale stock of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of various Brands Standard Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Standard brands Prints, Denims, Jeans, Stripes, Tickings, Jeans, Checks, Press Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers, Silk Neck Ties, All-Wool Flannels, all colors. Misses' and Hob Roy Flannels, All-Wool and Union Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Satinets &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION On Tuesday, March 7, At 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, A large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Elegant Marble top Chamber suits, Mirrors, Secretaries and Book-cases, Marble top Sideboards; one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine in Cabinet Case; Oak Extension Tables, [illegible] Also, Glassware, Crockery, Stoves, Carpets. Also, a fine assortment of Linen Goods. Also, 150 Army Cloth Coats.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF OVER 800 Lots of American and Foreign Coins and Medalets, Continental Paper Money, &c., &c., To be sold at AT AUCTION.
At our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at our office on Saturday.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Wanted.

WANTED—Correspondence. Three F. F. V.'s, who became disgusted with the course of their native State in this fratricidal war, and therefore deserted to the "Army" from the 11th Va. regiment, and now find themselves valorously fighting for union of all the States, desire to open correspondence with a limited number of Eve's fair daughters residing anywhere north of Mason & Dixon, with a view to just whatever may result. Address FRANK B. FOUNTLEROY and WALTER GREENWOOD, U. S. S. Chillicothe, Miss. Squadron, via Cairo. Shadows exchanged.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Two Story House on Monroe street, with nine rooms and gas in every room. Is very convenient, with good wood shed, coal house and out-house. Price $3,200 with favorable ground lease. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House, and lot on Jackson street, near Wabash avenue, $5000. A very desirable dwelling house on Indiana avenue, near Sixteenth street, 70 feet of ground, at $13,500. J. W. WAUGHOP, 93 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement brick house of eleven rooms, on Warren street, all modern improvements, lot 45 feet front. Also, a new two story frame house, brick foundation, ten rooms, on Noble, between Monroe and Adams. A two story frame house, nine rooms, on Michigan avenue, with ten years lease of ground, will be sold with or without the furniture. Also houses and lots in different parts of the city for sale cheap. THOMAS B. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A choice, large, first-class three-story and basement Brick House and Barn. Has all modern improvements and is undoubtedly the most conveniently arranged house in the city. 25 feet front, on high and dry ground, not far from Rush and State street bridges; contains eight bedrooms, two parlors, library, dining room and kitchen, brick store room, hot and cold water on every floor, [illegible] Price $12,000, cash. If not sold within a few days it will be for rent at $1200 per annum to a respectable and responsible tenant for a term of years. Address P. O. Drawer 6387, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cottage House 162 West Van Buren, near Halsted street: seven rooms, in good order, with barn, and lease for three years from next May. Price eleven hundred dollars. Possession given at once. Apply to D. D. GARLAND, 39 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—We have residences for sale in the South, West and North Divisions of the city, varying in price from $1500 to $50,000. Also splendid Building lots in every part of the city, outside lands, farms and wild lands, &c. for sale. Also, money to loan on good real estate security at a low rate of interest at SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS', Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—House Nos. 416 and 418 West Jackson street, and lot 30x178 to alley. Will take county scrip at 95 cents. Houses will rent for $300. Also, house No. [illegible] Also for sale No. 78 Adams street, to be moved by first of May. SALISBURY & STURTEVANT, 33 West Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A new frame cottage house of six rooms, with or without lot, on corner of Fulton and Sangamon street—cheap. Inquire at the building or address P. O. Box 1089, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An eligible building lot on Michigan avenue, near 18th street, 25x178 feet to an alley. Fine brick residences on the adjoining lots on either side. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Family Residence in Waukegan, ten rooms; lot 100x[illegible]—one of the best locations in the city. Small fruits in great abundance. Many young trees in bearing. For cash or on terms to suit. Apply to DR. D. S. SMITH, 341 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, No. 300 Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street. Lot 50x172 to an alley, brick stable in rear. Immediate possession given.
Also, House and Lot, south side Eighteenth street, first door east of State street. House new, and containing all modern improvements, stable in rear.
Also, the vacant lot southeast corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets, being 80 feet on Ohio, and 100 feet on Dearborn street to an alley.
Inquire at Room No. 3 Locust Building, S. W. corner Clark and South Water streets.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, B. 22, S. S. on Twenty-second street, West Side, average frontage, Lumber street and river 123 feet, depth 268 feet. Will be sold cheap on making early application. Inquire between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., 88 Dearborn street, up-stairs. JAMES STINSON.

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale his fine brick house and lot, 441 Wabash avenue, situated on the south west corner of Wabash avenue and Peck Court—lot 70 feet front by 167 feet deep to a 20 feet alley. C. B. HOSMER, 116 Randolph street.

FOR SALE Excellent Real Estate bargains in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. Five Lots in Vernon Park Addition, fronting the Park, for $4,000—$1,750 cash, to close on long time at six per cent.
[illegible] feet on West Jackson street, running back to Quincy street, with buildings paying a good rental. Lot on Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, 62x80 feet, with two small houses—cheap.

FOR SALE—A desirable Residence, situated on Indiana avenue, between 25th and 26th streets, [illegible] inquire on the premises, or address P. O. Box 273. S. F. BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE—Real Estate Bargains in the Heart of Chicago.
MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and Lot just south of Lake street.
MICHIGAN AVENUE—Adjoining Adams House.
INDIANA AND WOLCOTT STREETS—South front, 100 per foot.
ONTARIO STREET—800 feet at $78 per foot.
ALSO—First-class Residence Property fronting Union Park [illegible]
CALUMET AVENUE—Beautiful Corner Lot, 100 feet, at $75.
INDIANA AVENUE—40 feet at $35 per foot.
RIO GRANDE or Twenty sixth street—25 per foot.
TWENTY NINTH STREET—125 feet at $20, including corners.
BLOCK 2, Calumet avenue south of Twenty first-st.—No house for sale, but one or two vacant lots, 400 ft. deep, to the Lake.
ACRE LOT near Presbyterian Seminary, $1,500.
ARTESIAN WELL neighborhood, $4 acre.
Inquire in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for residence property in Chicago a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, valued at $6000, near the crossing of New Albany and Salem Railroad, with the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. A prairie stream and crystal creek crosses the farm. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Confectionery Store for sale, No. 134½ State street. Inquire at the store.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, in Pontiac, Livingston Co., a Grain Elevator and Warehouse, well located. The elevator has capacity for handling 2000 bushels of grain per day, with one man and horse. Also corn cribs and scales, and everything complete for doing a large grain business. Also a New Moore's Hay Press, with barn, sheds, and cooper shops complete, with the exclusive right to use said press in Pontiac. This is one of the finest hay regions in the State, and the press is patented. For particulars address [illegible] WEBSTER & BAXTER, 239 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Stock and Fixtures, or any part of the same, of a first class retail boot and shoe store. Everything is nearly new and unbroken, and of the best styles and qualities. Must be sold, and satisfactory reasons given. Also, store for rent. Apply at 253 State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A well established hardware business of fifteen years' standing, in one of the handsomest cities of the West. Ill health compels the present proprietor to retire from business. Address "S H C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Canal boat General Grant, lying near Lake street bridge, Chicago. Capacity, 5500 bushels. Terms, cash. Address, C. MORSY, Channahon, Will Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—A store, with fixtures and stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment for family use. The business is established and paying. The chance is a rare one. Cash capital required $4000 to $7000. Address, for two days, "L C P," Tribune office.

FOR SALE The Yacht Rauana, Inquire at No. 40 Market street, corner of Randolph.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—New Portable, 8-inch bore and 12-inch stroke, at [illegible] & BRO., 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Machinery, 2 Hydraulic Presses; 1 Steam [illegible] 14 inch bore; 1 Steam Boiler, 12 feet long, with 42 [illegible] [illegible] Apply to WAHL BROS. & LIGHTHALL, 60 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, 35 to 40 horse-power, with two Boilers, 36 feet by 20 inches; also machinery for a Saw Mill, complete, including upright, rotary, shingle, lath, picket and slab mill, with belting and saws; also, carriages, sled and gig works, bolts, wheels and other machinery, all in good repair, will be sold for less than half its original cost. Said mill is on the railroad, and can be shipped North, South or East by rail. Apply to A. D. [illegible] or address R. CHAMBERLAIN, Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill. Price $3,000.

FOR SALE—A first class warehouse, capacity for 50,000 bushels, in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., on Toledo & Peoria R. R. Good elevators, steam engine, corn cribs, corn shellers, capable of shelling and cleaning 2000 bushels per day. All in complete order. Office, desks, &c. Inquire of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or F. DRESSER, on premises.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Inniskillen Petroleum and Refining Company of Canada West. Frederic A. Van [illegible] [illegible] Parties can also obtain a full description of this Company's property, location, &c., can be had. GIBSON, CHASE & CO.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One 35 horse Stationary, Saw and in perfect order. One 35 horse stationary, two 12-horse, one 8 horse, and one 6 horse Portable. Partner. RICHARDS' Corn Sheller Works, 190 & 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—An established Jewelry Business, situated in a pleasant country village, in the midst of rich farming community. A good chance. For particulars address or inquire of GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, 105 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Earle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, capable of turning out 160 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story brick warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain. Located on the track of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PAYSON & MOSS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—One 8-horse Portable Engine. May be seen at the Plow Works of WM. B. YOUNG & CO., corner of Indiana and Franklin sts.

FOR SALE—A Livery Stable, situated in the flourishing village of Sandwich, DeKalb county, Ill., [illegible] of six horses, six buggies and harness, [illegible] As the proprietor wishes to change his business, he will sell cheap for cash. Apply to [illegible] Sandwich.

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark street, Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same; also the land on which said foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distillery Company, consisting of about eight acres. Inquire of [illegible] Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney-at-law, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of the Cass House, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets, together with a ten months lease of the hotel. A rare opportunity for a capable person. Apply upon the premises.

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, [illegible] articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business consisting of a stock of builders' and shelf hardware, house furnishing [illegible] [illegible] A. S. GAMPIERO.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Don't wait till after the Draft to procure a Substitute. Save your money by procuring one now. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, have first class substitutes for one, two and three years, and for less money than any other Agency in the city.

WANTED—Attention, Principals—For the sum of $1,000 you may get a reliable substitute, by addressing 337 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED—Attention, veterans! —Men wanted for this corps at once, for which the highest bounties will be paid. Also, discharged soldiers for the Reserve Corps. In all cases we pledge ourselves to pay the highest bounties. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn st. Box 4166.

WANTED—Sub's a day or two will elapse before the draft will take place. There can and will be a boom in substitutes. Now is the time to avoid the draft and on reasonable terms. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., have a few good substitutes. Call and get one, at their Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Volunteers—Come right to the responsible agency of C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, and get your greenbacks when you enlist. We want 100 men immediately, and will insure them the highest bounties. Strangers coming to this city will do well to call. Beware of runners.

WANTED—Are you prepared for the Draft? The draft will certainly take place in a few days. Secure your substitutes on liberal and fair rates, of C. L. DuBOIS & Co., No. 148 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Substitutes for one two and three years wanted at C. L. DuBois' Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street, where the largest bounties are insured, paid in greenbacks the moment mustered.

WANTED—Are you going to enlist? If so go where you will be treated honorably and fairly. Listen not to street runners and bogus brokers, but apply to the well known and long established firm of C. L. DuBOIS, 148 Dearborn st., and get your cash the moment you are enlisted.

WANTED—Men for the city. Highest cash bounties paid. Also, a few Substitutes for 1, 2 and 3 years. Principals can be supplied on short notice at the U. S. Recruiting Agency, 85 Randolph street, below Dearborn, Room 1, up stairs. Parties bringing men from the country are requested to call on us. Runners dealt with liberally.
E. Z. FULTON & CO.
N. B.—Wanted men for the Regular Army to do guard duty.

WANTED—Navy! Navy!! Navy!!! All men wishing to join the United States Navy should call at MURPHY'S Navy Agency, corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, Metropolitan Block, in basement. We pay higher bounties than any other house in the city.
W. H. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—100 Men to-day for U. S. Navy. Also, 25 men for Regular Army to do guard duty. The highest bounties paid in cash, without any deductions. Apply at the United States Agency, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in basement. The old established and most reliable office in the city.
W. H. MURPHY & Co.

WANTED—100 Men to fill quota of Cook county. The highest bounties paid. Cash down. Also, men for Hancock's Veteran Corps. Apply at the United States Agency, Office corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in basement, Metropolitan Block, the only reliable office in the city.
W. H. MURPHY & CO.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Swindlers, and go to responsible men.

WANTED—50 Volunteers, good men, to do Provost Guard duty. This is a good opportunity for men entering the service. Apply at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement of Metropolitan Block, the old established and most reliable office in the city.
W. H. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for infantry, cavalry, artillery or gunboat service, for one, two and three years. We will pay higher bounties than can be got in the city, with choice of service. Runners receive twenty-five to fifty dollars for each recruit. Apply at the United States Agency Office, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.
W. H. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—A large number of two and three years volunteers for the Navy. We are paying higher bounties than any brokers in Chicago. We know it is an easy matter to make this statement and all claim to do the same, but when we say we will pay the highest bounties we mean it. We therefore invite all those aliens and veterans who wish to enter the Navy to give us a call before engaging themselves to any one else. Runners liberally paid for bringing us naval recruits. Office 132 S. Clark street, under Provost Marshal's office. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—A Principal for a poor man, who is obliged to go as a substitute to raise a few hundred dollars to save his little home from being sold at sheriff's sale. Any one wishing to obtain a neighbor out of a pit, will please call immediately at 132 South Clark street. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes. Highest bounty paid. Committees are invited to call upon us before closing a contract. Substitutes furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, at the reliable Office of BUTLER, HILL & CO., 134 Clark street, Room 13, (up stairs.) P. O. Box 4725.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 138 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Both male and female, in every town and city, to sell the "Banditti of Idaho." $10 per day is being made in selling this thrilling publication. Address J. L. CAMPBELL, Box 3179, enclosing postage stamp, and receive prompt answer. Single copies sent prepaid on receipt of 50 cents.

WANTED—Agents for our new work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS." Price, $1.75. This is one of the most successful works ever published in this country. The first edition is already in the bindery, and almost the entire edition is engaged in advance. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents everywhere, to sell by subscription "Scott's Chronicles of the Rebellion," "Schmucker's History of the Rebellion," 2 vols. now ready, and "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance, in their Relations to the United States and Russia." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Grand opportunity for those seeking profitable and permanent employment, to engage in the sale of our great Metropolitan Gift Portfolios. Those applying immediately will secure a choice in territory. Agents are making money. [illegible] Send for Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 128 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$100 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, bind, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. We will pay good salesmen from $100 to $200 per month and traveling expenses, or give a commission by which twice that amount can be made. Circulars sent free. Address, C. BUSH & CO., Chicago, Ill. N. B.—We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic stitch than ours. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $150 per month, to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price $20. This machine makes the celebrated elastic lock stitch—will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, quilt and embroider beautifully. Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart. Do not buy an inferior machine of an old style sold under a similar name, but send for our circular. Address, JONES & CO., Post Office Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. General agents wanted in all the Western states.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Nurse and Spy, a new and highly exciting, and richly embellished work, giving the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle-fields as nurse, scout and spy. Eleven times she passed the rebel lines, even entering Richmond. She is now employed by the Christian Commission, and devotes her share of the profits of the work to the sick and wounded soldiers. Energetic men and women, returned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory send stamp to, or call on J. A. STODDARD & CO., Room 10, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, in every county in the Northwest, to sell the Great American Conflict, by Horace Greeley. Also, magnificent Steel Plate Engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, McClellan, Sheridan, Farragut and Sherman. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $2,500 to $3,000 a year. A good chance to make money—An Agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture, and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new, secured by copy-right. Sells as permanent as flour. No fitting up to be done. Any person wishing a permanent business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return)
LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to sell the new Patent Stamp Box. No man will be without one. Sample mailed, with circular, on receipt of 25 cents, retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$2,400 a year. Agents wanted. Every family should have the great labor saver. No housekeeper after once using will do without it; it saves $50 to $100 per year. Agents can make $200 a month. Family, town, county, and State rights for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars, address, with stamp, THOS. J. COOK, Drawer 32, Springfield, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Front Room, with light closet at No. 18 Lake street. Apply first door up stairs.

TO RENT—Wanted three or four rooms or small cottage, suitable for gentleman and wife in a respectable neighborhood. Best of references given. Any one having such will please address E. R. WILSON, No. 6 Court House Square.

TO RENT—After 1st of May, a suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, north of Twelfth street and east of Wabash avenue. Address P. O. Box 3984.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, the house No. 287 West Randolph street, containing eleven rooms, bath room, cellar and closets, gas and water, &c., &c. Pleasant neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A large, new, first-class boarding house, corner of Lake and Des Plaines streets. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Wanted from May 1st, in the West Division, between Lake and Madison streets and west of May street, by two prompt and paying tenants, two frame houses, or a double dwelling house. Address P. O. Box 4354, Chicago.

TO RENT—At 248 East Randolph street, a store and basement, 20x80 feet, with a large lot in the rear, from one or two years from May next. Possession can be given in a few days. For particulars inquire as above.

TO RENT—Hotel of 27 rooms, situated on West Lake street, also the furniture for sale. It is now doing a good business and will be sold on easy terms. Good barn and stable room. W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Four marble front, first-class houses, three story and basement, now being erected near Union Park. Possession given [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a food Warehouse with elevator and hay scales [illegible] [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—A Bay Horse, from the corner of South Clark and Adams sts., [illegible] [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—An Office on South Water street, between [illegible] Lasalle or Wells, near Water. [illegible] side Water preferred. [illegible] Any party occupying office with [illegible] Address [illegible] General Merchant, at Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—1 Bookkeeper, 3 Clerks for a grocery, 1 Clerk in a [illegible], Porters in stores, a Watchman in a hotel, [illegible] Traveling agents. Applicants by mail [illegible] Merchants supplied with clerks [illegible] This is the only agency that [illegible] 95 Randolph st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good Wheelwright at Carriage Factory corner of [illegible] Twelfth street.

WANTED—Ladies to learn the latest and Color Photography. Twenty-four lessons given in two weeks, after which work will be given [illegible] at [illegible]. A trial lesson will be given free of charge. Good salaries can make from $10 to $20 per week. G. KONIGSBERG & Co., Room No. 17 Lasalle street, Tyler Block.

WANTED—An honest, active and steady man to drive an express wagon. One who has drove in [illegible] city preferred. Apply at 126½ Dearborn st., Room 2.

WANTED—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for keeping house, within five minutes of the Post Office. Address Box 6396 P. O.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a house and lot, worth $4000 or $6000, in [illegible] for cash or groceries. Address, stating [illegible] "M J G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A practical brewer with a capital of from $3000 to $4000, to engage in the brewing business where a fortune can be made in a few years. Address P. O. Box 95, Chicago.

WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives, unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address stating location, &c. "J L," Tribune office.

WANTED A Gardener, who can also be useful as a coachman, to [illegible] Hyde Park. Inquire of S. M. FASSETT, 113 [illegible] street.

WANTED—Girls for general housework. Girls from the country preferred. Those coming well recommended situations immediately. Apply at the Chicago Employment Institution, 116 South Clark street, Room 21.

WANTED—Persons desirous to invest in a profitable business are invited to call at the store, 80 Randolph street, and see an article household use wanted in every family [illegible] amount of capital only required.

WANTED—A few active persons to solicit wholesale and retail orders for the celebrated Craig Microscope, just patented; well adapted to the family circle as well as scientific. It magnifies nearly 100 diameters or 10,000 times [illegible] the greatest wonder of the age. Call and examine or send for circular. Sent everywhere on receipt of $2.50. Address G. G. MEAD, No. 150 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. Box 1635.)

WANTED—At 57 Michigan avenue, 500 lbs of Pork or Highwines to Store, on which we will advance two thirds value. WIGHT & SUMNER.

WANTED—A competent business man. Preference given to one who has some experience in banking, and can furnish up to ten thousand capital, can have a partnership in a banking house already established in Southern Illinois. Address "A B," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent—Either now or from May 1st, a good comfortable house, with some yard room. West Side preferred. Address, stating price and location, L. B. S., Tribune Office.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a private family. German preferred. Apply at 48 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—At 569 Wabash Avenue, a good cook, washer and ironer. Good references required. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—Male help, farm hands, also a colored man. Strangers arriving in our city wishing situations, to apply immediately at the Chicago Employment Association, Clark street, Room 21, P. O. Drawer 6396. Merchants, families and hotel keepers supplied with help free of charge.

WANTED—A gentleman of unexceptionable references, wishes to rent between now and the first of May, a suite of well furnished rooms, with board, for himself and wife, with a private family. Location [illegible] or a house. Must be located in the South Division, east of State street, or the North Side. [illegible] Address J. H., P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a house and lot containing from eight to ten rooms. Must be pleasantly located, with yard room or garden and barn, for which from $4,000 to [illegible] cash will be paid. Address, for a few days, P. O. Office Box 182.

WANTED—100 Laborers, at $40 per month, for Government service in the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, [illegible] as soldiers. Transportation and rations [illegible] Apply to JNO. GRAY, Agent for U. S. Quartermaster's Department, 107 East Madison street, basement, until Friday, March 10.

WANTED—Ten Copying Clerks. The above number of Clerks are required in the Q. M. Department at this place. Salary $100 [illegible] Apply, enclosing fifty cents to pay for copying writing, enclosing fifty cents to pay for copying, CHAS. A. RAMSEY, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn. P. O. Box 275.

WANTED—A partner in a Medicine Business. I will sell one-fourth or one-half of my interest in the best Patent Medicine in use. $1,500 to $3,000 capital required. Address "J A H," Box 6186, or call at Room [illegible] Reynold's Block.

WANTED—To Rent until May 1st, a small House or part of a House, [illegible] Side preferred. A liberal rent will be paid for suitable premises. Address, stating location, &c., Post Office Box 6033.

WANTED—Machinists. Three or four good workmen to set up [illegible] Apply at once to J. H. SCHENCK, at Schenck's concentrated Feed Works, 20, 22 and 24 West Lake street, south of Randolph.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Wool raising farmers, with families of girls, volunteers' families, milliners, dressmakers, women desiring to support themselves, should all be aware of the profit and work. Local agents wanted [illegible] Apply to DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Every person who likes good cider, the year round, to send [illegible] receipt for making cider without apples. Cheaper and better than apple cider. I will also give other new and valuable recipes [illegible] Address A. B. FISHER, Box 67, Centre, White County, Indiana.

WANTED—A good comfortable house on the South Side east of State street, north of Twelfth, of 9 rooms, containing modern improvements, [illegible] from April to 1st of May. Address "A," care Chas. Bearsdsley & Bros., 56 Lake street, or Post Office Box 3630.

WANTED—Married Ladies know that my Private Circular, containing information of inestimable value upon a subject of every-day importance, will be mailed to any address on receipt of stamp for postage. Address Dr. S. HUNT, P. O. Drawer 3433, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To Exchange—80 acres of land near Sterling, Warrenville, Illinois, a good lot on the South side, [illegible] The difference, if any, will be paid. Address Box 5920, Chicago.

WANTED—Every married person, and those contemplating marriage, to send for our Sealed Circular, "for the married only," which contains information of the utmost importance to every married person. NEVER BEFORE REVEALED. Information that can be obtained in no other way and from no other source. Positively no humbug. Address, with stamp, Dr. S. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Two first class Tailors, for assortment work, in one of the best shops in Kansas. Apply for one week to FAIRBANKS & HOLMES, 53 State street. P. O. Box 6453.

WANTED—To Rent, May 1st, by a gentleman doing business on Lake street, a good first-class house within 15 minutes walk of Tremont House, North or South Side preferred. Will pay liberally for good rent. Address P. O. Box 3336.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. von Verses' Diamond Drops, a new, safe and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find the never-failing preventative for women to be the best in every instance, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular. [illegible] C. R. MONROE & CO., General Agents, Post Office Box 6361, Chicago, Illinois. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. R. BALL & CO., Druggists, [illegible] South Clark street.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of the best unimproved lands in the State of Illinois, situated in the Counties of Champaign, Iroquois, Kankakee and Iroquois. Will trade for Dry Goods, Boots and Groceries. Address GEO. N. PRATT, Post Office Box 1593, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm, situated on Flint Creek, thirty-three miles from Chicago, five and three quarter miles from Barrington Station, Cook county, Ill., known as the Mann Farm, containing four hundred acres, about two hundred under fence, seventy-five to one hundred under the plow; three dwelling houses, one of which is two story, two barns, with a large stable; one horse barn, two orchards, and three or four hundred acres of timber. This farm is adapted to both grain and grazing. It cannot be surpassed as a stock farm, well watered by a living stream running through it. Can be divided or sold in a body. For further particulars address JOHN ROBINSON, Lake Zurich, Lake county, Ill., or apply to the undersigned, on the premises, Cuba, Lake county, Ill. JOHN A. WORTH.

FOR SALE—Three Improved Farms, within 2½ miles of Paxton, the county seat of Ford County, Ill. The first, 160 acres; the second, two hundred and an overflowing spring [illegible] Also, 40 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, with houses and barns, tool lots, &c.; No. 3, 240 acres, good house, barns, and a very large orchard. Terms easy. For further particulars refer to [illegible] CADBURY and M. V. VOSS, of Paxton, [illegible] see the land.

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of high Rolling Prairie, on the Toledo & Peoria R. R., between Chatsworth and Forrest, Livingston County. Near coal and timber. Offer the 3d Addition of [illegible] never before in market. To Correspondents—[illegible] will forward [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An improved Farm of 80 acres on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. [illegible] well watered and fenced. Price $4,000—terms easy, or would be exchanged for a stock of groceries or dry goods, or both, and it the stock does not exceed [illegible] one who would pay the balance in cash. This would be [illegible] for particulars address "B & R," Drawer 324, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—In Will county, eight miles from Joliet, a nice little farm of [illegible] acres, [illegible] Inquire of T. A. [illegible] Room 3, Telegraph building, corner of Lake and Clark sts.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. The Dore House in Lodi, Ill., on the Ill. Central R. R., 90 miles south of Chicago, 22 rooms, stable, good barns and good shed, good repair, good business, rare chance. Parties can have the furniture and house on halfcash and balance on time. A good farm for [illegible] For further particulars apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—3200 acres in a body, near one-fourth under plow. No dealing necessary. [illegible] Two large new dwellings and other [illegible] [illegible] miles southwest from Chicago. Permanent water [illegible] Address [illegible] Irving House, New York.

FOR SALE—300 acres of Farm Land, 25 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] For terms apply to [illegible] 145 [illegible]

THE NEWS.

Raleigh papers bring the intelligence—though in a confused shape—that Gen. [illegible] has had an encounter with a part of Bragg's forces, and has captured an entire rebel brigade.

Admiral Dahlgren has reduced and captured a strong fort near Georgetown, S. C., mounting seventeen heavy guns and [illegible] the town. His flagship was blown up by a torpedo.

Sherman's forces are still reported at or near Fayetteville, N. C., but nothing definite concerning his movements is made public by the rebel press.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch has been nominated Secretary of the Treasury, and his nomination sent to the Senate in extra session. [illegible] will be confirmed and will fill the position with credit.

J. A. Ellison has been appointed Postmaster at Chicago.

The following Illinois regiments are with Sherman's army according to the report [illegible] Adjutant General of this State: [illegible]